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Daily Report

East Asia

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27 April 1989

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III

Japan

September 2, 1986

Dear Ambassador Yeutter:

U.S. Urges Increased Car Telephone Purchase
*OW2604132689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—The United States urged Japan on Wednesday to further open its telecommunications market, especially in car telephones, at working-level talks in Washington, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications sources said.

The request was made when four senior officials of the ministry, including Susumu Sato, director general of the ministry's Radio Department, met Joseph A. Massey, assistant U.S. trade representative for Japan and China, and other officials in the U.S. capital, the sources said.

The U.S. delegates specifically urged Japan to use more car telephones specially developed for the Japanese market by Motorola Inc, the pioneer of cellular telephones.

Yusai Okuyama, the ministry's vice minister, did not attend Wednesday's meeting, the sources said.

But Okuyama was scheduled to meet Richard McCormack, undersecretary of state for economic and agricultural affairs, on Thursday and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher on Friday, the sources said.

A meeting of Okuyama with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills is yet to be decided, the sources said, adding that Okuyama may extend his U.S. visit in order to meet Hills.

During three days of working-level discussions held in Tokyo earlier this month, the U.S. asserted that the Japanese telecommunications market has not been adequately opened.

The U.S. said that Motorola's car phones are not being used adequately in Tokyo and Nagoya, and that the procurement of U.S. telecommunications equipment by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) has been also inadequate.

Japan, on the other hand, said that the cellular phone issue has already been settled.

Envoy Letter Reveals Foreign Chip Share Pledge
*OW2704032489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT
27 Apr 89*

[Text] Washington, April 27 KYODO—The following is the text of a "side letter" to a 1986 Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade agreement, a copy of which was made available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE Wednesday. The Honorable Clayton K. Yeutter United States Trade Representative Washington, D.C. 20506

By this exchange of letters, we record the following with respect to the arrangement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America concerning trade in semiconductor products: 1. Market Access 1. The Governments of Japan and the United States of America have met on numerous occasions since July 1985. Both governments are desirous of enhancing free trade in semiconductors on the basis of market principles and the competitive positions of their respective industries. The Government of Japan welcomes a significant increase in imports and sales of foreign-based semiconductors in the Japanese market through free and fair competition. 2. The Government of Japan recognizes the U.S. semiconductor industry's expectation that semiconductor sales in Japan of foreign capital-affiliated companies will grow to at least slightly above 20 percent of the Japanese market in 5 years. The Government of Japan considers that this can be realized and welcomes its realization. The attainment of such an expectation depends on competitive factors, the sales efforts of the foreign capital-affiliated companies, the purchasing efforts of the semiconductor users in Japan, and the efforts of both governments. 3. The Government of Japan will encourage Japanese users to purchase more foreign-based semiconductors and to provide further support for expanded sales by foreign capital-affiliated semiconductor companies in Japan through the establishment of an organization to provide sales assistance for foreign capital-affiliated semiconductor companies and through promotion of long-term relationships between Japanese semiconductor purchasers and foreign capital-affiliated semiconductor companies. 4. The Government of the United States of America will ask for further efforts on the part of the U.S. semiconductor industry toward achieving its desire and will also provide support for the above activities to the extent possible. 5. Both governments recognize the importance of discouraging marketing activities which serve to undercut the intent of the arrangement. The Government of Japan will compile demand and supply forecasts on the Japanese semiconductor market in compliance with its domestic laws and regulations. 6. The objective of the arrangement is for long-term, stable relationships to develop between foreign capital-affiliated semiconductor companies and Japanese semiconductor users. Sales are anticipated across a wide range of competitive products. Through the efforts by both sides, foreign capital-affiliated companies and Japanese companies will enjoy long-term prosperity under free competition in the Japanese market. 7. Both governments will make efforts to develop a new method for accurately measuring market growth and sales by foreign capital-affiliated semiconductor companies. Pending its development, the existing world semiconductor trade statistics and MITI's [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] estimation based on official Government of Japan statistics as well as MITI's survey on semiconductor procurement will be

used for period consultations between the two governments. 8. The Government of Japan recognizes that, in view of the fact that there are numerous contingency elements related to the settlement of the Semiconductor Industry Association's Section 301 case, the Section 301 case will be suspended during the life of the arrangement. 11. Third Country Market Measures 1. The initial products to be monitored are specified in the annex to this letter. 2. The Government of Japan will monitor company-specific costs and export prices in order to prevent dumping. 3. Immediate consultation will be held whenever either government so requests. Consultation will be completed within 2 weeks. 4. In the consultation, both governments will make efforts to clarify the situation and identify problems. This will be done, inter alia, by collecting necessary information from parties concerned. 5. Based upon monitoring or consultation, the Government of Japan will take appropriate actions available under laws and regulations in Japan, including etc, in order to prevent dumping. 6. Both governments will make efforts not to create problems to third countries by the operation of this mechanism.

Sincerely yours,

N. Matsunaga (signature)

Nobuo Matsunaga

Ambassador of Japan

Officials Deny '20 Percent' Pledge

OW2704074589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday the Japanese Government has never assured the U.S. of a 20 percent foreign share in the Japanese semiconductor chip market.

The officials were commenting on a "side letter" obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE Which was attached to a 1986 Japan-U.S. semiconductor agreement. The letter expressed Japan's recognition of the U.S. semiconductor industry's expectation that foreign chip sales in Japan would grow to over 20 percent of the domestic market in five years.

Officials at the Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the existence of such a letter.

The U.S. insists that Japan has not honored the September 2, 1986 letter that it says Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga wrote to then U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Kutter.

But MITI officials, while refusing to comment officially on the letter, said the Japanese Government's recognition of the U.S. industry's expectation does not constitute a government commitment to achieving the 20 percent target.

The letters obtained by KYODO said, "the Government of Japan considers that this (20 percent target) can be realized and welcomes its realization."

"The attainment of such an expectation depends on competitive factors, the sales efforts of the foreign capital-affiliated companies, the purchasing efforts of the semiconductor users in Japan and the efforts of both governments," it added.

The share of American chips in the Japanese market has hovered around 10 percent in recent months.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan has never promised such a future share of foreign chips in the Japanese market but said they often prepare a document during the negotiating process to confirm remarks made by both parties.

LDP Factions Favor Ito as Prime Minister

OW2604115089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Shintaro Abe agreed Wednesday to pick a successor to Takeshita in the second week of May, LDP sources said.

Takeshita paid an hour-long call on Abe at Juntendo University Hospital. But it is not known clearly whether the LDP's two most powerful men discussed who should be Takeshita's successor.

Takeshita, who declared he would resign Tuesday, asked the ailing Abe to take the lead in establishing a new party leadership, the sources said.

Abe, who has been in the hospital since April 18 because of gallstone troubles, accepted Takeshita's request and promised to resume full-scale political activities in the second week of May, the sources said.

Later in the day, Takeshita met Michio Watanabe, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, who is the chief aide of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The two men would not say what they discussed.

Meanwhile, Japan Socialist Party (JSP) leader Takako Doi said in Nagoya on Wednesday that the LDP's plutocratic nature cannot be erased even with a change-over of power within the conservative party.

The JSP chairwoman renewed her calls for Takeshita to dissolve the House of Representatives for a general election.

The LDP's five major factions have all turned to favor LDP Executive Council Chairman Masayoshi Ito to take over for Takeshita, LDP sources said.

The five factions are led by Takeshita, Abe, Nakasone, former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and former State Minister Toshio Komoto.

Some Komoto followers want to recommend the former state minister for the LDP presidency and premiership, Komoto faction sources said.

Ito, 76, who has served as chairman of the LDP's decision-making body since October 1987, said Wednesday he would decline any request to succeed Takeshita as LDP president and prime minister.

Beleaguered by the widening Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, Takeshita on Tuesday announced that he would resign as LDP president and prime minister as soon as the fiscal 1989 budget passes the Diet.

Ito, who talked with reporters briefly at his office near the Diet building, said it annoyed him to see mass media reports saying he is the most probable successor to Takeshita.

Takeshita hopes to cement the new party setup before leaving Tokyo on Saturday for a nine-day visit to South-east Asia, Takeshita aides said.

Takeshita and Abe will hold another round of talks early in the second week of May, Abe aides said.

Abe plans to form an outline of the new party and cabinet setup while the Diet is in recess between April 29 and May 7, those aides said.

The Miyazawa faction, to which Ito belongs, says it is ready to recommend Ito for the party presidency and premiership if other factions agree to it.

A close aide to Nakasone said Ito is a "good guy," indicating that the Nakasone faction will not take exception to his leadership.

Ito, known as a long-time advocate of ridding politics of its plutocracy, was acting prime minister briefly when his boss Masayoshi Ohira fell ill in 1980.

He attended the 1980 Venice summit of seven major industrialized countries for Ohira, who died in June of that year.

He served as foreign minister between July 1980 and May 1981 under Zenko Suzuki, who succeeded Ohira.

Ito Rejects Offer; Recommends Gotoda

OW2704044089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member Masayoshi Ito said on Thursday he has declined a request for him to succeed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Ito, 76, chairman of the LDP's decisionmaking Executive Council, told reporters he had received the request from Takeshita's chief of staff Keizo Obuchi, the chief cabinet secretary, when they met Wednesday [26 April] evening.

Ito said he instead recommended former Chief Cabinet Secretary Tsutsumi Saharu Gotoda to succeed Takeshita as LDP president and prime minister.

Gotoda, 74, a one-time head of the National Police Agency, served as former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's chief of staff for over 3 years and has since last year chaired the LDP's political reform panel at Takeshita's request.

Ito told Obuchi that his health is poor and could prevent him carrying out the strenuous international duties of a prime minister.

The LDP's five major factions all favor Ito to take over from Takeshita, LDP sources said.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Takeshita denied a press report that his cabinet would resign en bloc before the Diet approves the 60.4 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1989.

Takeshita, talking briefly with reporters at his official residence, reconfirmed his earlier remark that he and his cabinet will resign after the passage of the bill, expected in late May.

Beleaguered by the widening Recruit stock and bribery scandal, Takeshita declared on Tuesday he will step down from the office he has occupied since November 1987.

On Wednesday, Takeshita met Shintaro Abe, the LDP's secretary general, and agreed with him to pick a successor to Takeshita in the second week of May, LDP sources said.

Budget Forced Through Lower House Committee

OW2704033589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0135 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) unilaterally passed the 1989 state budget bill in the House of Representatives' Budget Committee Thursday in the absence of boycotting opposition Diet members.

The passage of the bill in the committee came 2 days after the LDP unilaterally resumed budget deliberations on Tuesday [25 April] following Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's announcement the same day that he would resign.

The opposition parties boycotted the committee meeting from Tuesday through Thursday, rejecting requests from LDP officials for their cooperation to get the budget bill passed through the House of Representatives by Friday.

The opposition parties had demanded at least 10 days of budget deliberations in the lower house.

Some of them said on Wednesday that the LDP's expected ramming of the bill through the committee was aimed at frustrating another opposition demand to get former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to testify in the Diet in connection with Recruit stock scandal.

LDP officials want the bill passed at least in the lower house by Friday as Takeshita is to begin a tour of countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from Saturday.

JSP's Oide Charges 'Fascist Action'

*OW2704054389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT
27 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) rammed the 60.4 trillion yen state budget for Fiscal 1989 unilaterally through the House of Representatives' Budget Committee on Thursday.

The move was condemned by opposition politicians, one of whom described it as a "fascist action."

The ruling party is set to take a vote on the budget at the plenary session of the powerful lower chamber by Friday and immediately send it to the House of Councillors for further discussions.

Opposition parties boycotted the vote-taking Budget Committee session, calling for more deliberations and for a probe into the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal at the committee.

The Japan Socialist Party [JSP], the largest opposition group, denounced the government and the LDP for what it called an "unprecedented outrageous act" in passing the national budget in the absence of opposition members.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who is soon to leave office, declined comment on the LDP's unilateral action, saying that as head of the administrative branch he would not comment on matters at the legislature.

Takeshita, beleaguered by the Recruit scandal, announced on Tuesday he will step down to avert a major political crisis stemming from the widening sense of public distrust in politics.

The Recruit scandal, which has rocked the Japanese political world since June 1988, involves the sale of unlisted shares and large-scale fund contributions to a number of politicians by the information business giant Recruit Co.

Shun Oide, chairman of the JSP Diet Affairs Committee, said the LDP's unilateral action poses a major threat to Japan's parliamentary democracy and could lead to its collapse.

If the LDP rammed the budget through the full house, it would be the first such action in Japan's postwar history and could only be called a "fascist action," Oide said.

He said the opposition camp will continue to press its joint demand for Takeshita to dissolve the lower house for a general election in keeping with the desire of voters, so it can establish a new government.

Members of two other major opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, echoed the JSP representative's remarks and criticized the LDP for ramming through the budget.

Budget deliberations have been stalled for 7 weeks—since March 8—as opposition parties strongly demanded that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Budget Committee as a sworn witness to testify about his alleged links with the Recruit scandal.

The delay forced the government to compile a 9.2 trillion yen provisional budget covering the first 50 days of fiscal 1989, which began April 1.

The government will be forced to compile another stop-gap budget to supplement the present provisional budget if the passage of the full-fledged budget is delayed further, LDP officials said, noting that a certain period is necessary for deliberations in the upper chamber.

Panel Urges Publication of Political Funds

*OW2704091589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT
27 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—A private advisory panel on political reform to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday called for the making public of political funds to prevent a recurrence of the Recruit stock and bribery scandal.

The 12-member panel, chaired by Shuzo Hayashi, a former Cabinet Legislative Bureau director, submitted its report to Takeshita at the prime minister's official residence.

Takeshita told panel members that the spread of public distrust in government as a result of the Recruit scandal is a crisis for Japan's parliamentary democracy and that on Tuesday he apologized to the people and announced he will resign.

The prime minister said he will do what he can for reform while he is in office and will ask his successor to tackle drastic political reform with enthusiasm.

The report said Takeshita's decision to resign is a step toward settlement of the Recruit scandal and urged him to show the way to political reform in line with its proposals.

The 6-page document cited 7 measures which are urgently required.

These include the expansion of the range of the public declaration of the personal assets of politicians from cabinet ministers to parliamentary vice ministers and their families.

Cabinet ministers declare their personal assets when they take office. The assets covered are land, buildings, deposits and securities, and loans, as well as golf club memberships, cars, and works of art valued at 1 million yen or more.

The report urged that ministers also declare their assets when they resign.

The panel called on cabinet ministers to refrain from dealing in securities, real estate, and golf club memberships, and to deposit whatever securities they may have with trust banks for the duration of their period in office.

It called on all Diet members to declare their personal assets, to draw a clear line between political funds and private funds and to abstain from dealing in unlisted stocks.

The document proposed restrictions on fund-raising parties by politicians and penal provisions against donations by politicians to weddings and funerals of their supporters.

It also proposed that politicians who made profits through transactions of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co. return the profits to the public coffers.

The panel said such steps should be taken urgently through discussion among the political parties and the government.

As for mid-and long-term political reform measures, the panel called for a review of the number of seats in both houses of the Diet to correct the disparity in the number of votes per representative.

It urged a review of the present electoral system to lessen the cost of election campaigns, and a study of the possibility of extending public funds to political parties.

The report said the panel hopes that concrete reform would be implemented step by step by autumn next year, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Diet.

The panel was established in January. Among the 12 members are Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, Masao Kamei, vice president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and former Prosecutor General Yoshio Yasuhara.

Takeshita Reiterates Plan for ASEAN Tour

OW2604141089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita asked ASEAN ambassadors Wednesday to convey to their leaders his firm intention to visit the region next week, despite his plans to resign to take responsibility for the Recruit scandal.

Takeshita, in a meeting at his official residence with envoys from the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said he decided to follow through with his travel plans "after deeply considering whether it would be an appropriate thing to do for a prime minister soon to resign."

Takeshita's remarks were greeted with enthusiasm by the ambassadors, officials said. The premier is scheduled to visit Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines from April 29 to May 7. He will not visit Brunei.

Indonesian Ambassador Yogi Supardi noted that Takeshita and President Suharto were "bound together by a deep comradery." He told Takeshita he would always be welcome in Indonesia, even after leaving the premiership.

Takeshita elicited laughter from his guests when he joked that Japan had no political position comparable to that held by Suharto, one of the world's longest reigning heads of state, who has been in power since 1966.

Takeshita told ASEAN journalists Tuesday [25 April], the day of his announcement to step down from power, that his decision to visit their countries was based on a need to maintain "consistency and continuation" in diplomacy.

9-Day Trip Previewed

OW2604133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who announced Tuesday that he will soon resign, is set to leave Tokyo on Saturday [29 April] for a nine-day visit to five of the six-member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Takeshita, who startled the nation by announcing he will step down after the Diet passes the Fiscal 1989 national budget the same day said he would nevertheless go ahead with his scheduled visit to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Although stepping down amid mounting public distrust bought on by the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal the prime minister says he will go to ensure the consistency and continuity of Japan's foreign policy.

Takeshita will skip the sixth ASEAN member, Brunei, because the Islamic state does not accept foreign guests during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Diet or parliament is in recess during the April 29-May 7 period, which includes two Sundays and four national holidays.

The outgoing prime minister announced his intention to visit the ASEAN countries in February, saying, "The visit is an obligation before the summit meeting (of seven industrial nations) in Paris (in July)." "Japan represents Asia in the summit."

But Takeshita is now unlikely to attend the Paris summit because the budget is expected to be passed through the Diet in May.

There are foreign policy experts who believe therefore that Takeshita should cancel the trip to Southeast Asia.

"Takeshita should give up diplomatic business now that he has announced his resignation, said Hideo Uchiyama, a professor of politics at Keio University. "There is no reason for him to go (ASEAN countries)."

"He may make the visit in order to retain his influence over his party and the government after he resigns, said Uchiyama, who termed the trip a grandstand play."

The professor said although there are no pressing diplomatic issues pending between Japan and the ASEAN countries, there is still a possibility that talks between Takeshita and ASEAN leaders could involve substantial issues. "The Asian leaders will call for greater economic assistance from Japan, even if Takeshita is a lame duck," Uchiyama said.

The prime minister will make commitments to ASEAN leaders, which his successor cannot ignore, he said.

Takeshita will deliver a major policy speech in Jakarta on May 5 vowing Japan's equal partnership with ASEAN countries, pledging greater efforts to expand and deepen relations with the ASEAN countries, government sources said.

Takeshita will vow that Japan will cooperate in dealing with environmental problems, and will expand funding for student scholarships in the region.

Concerning the armed conflict in Kampuchea, Takeshita will offer Japan's support for the formation of an all-party provisional government proposed by the anti-Vietnamese coalition of three factions, including Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Takeshita will declare that Japan is ready to provide funds and nonmilitary personnel assistance for international supervisory and peacekeeping forces to facilitate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Japanese newspapers expressed mixed reactions to Takeshita's ASEAN trip.

The largest mass circulation daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN, in its editorial on Wednesday, said "Although (Takeshita) expressed his resignation, it is Prime Minister Takeshita who represents Japan."

"It is natural for the prime minister to visit ASEAN countries as scheduled," the YOMIURI said.

However, the mass circulation newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN and the leading economic journal NIHON KEZAI SHIMBUN said it is impolite for the outgoing prime minister to visit ASEAN.

The ASAHI said, "The prime minister who has expressed his resignation is not qualified to discuss future relations (with ASEAN). It is impolite to his ASEAN counterparts."

The NIHON KEZAI asked, "Is it not impolite for the prime minister who has lost political influence by expressing his resignation to talk with foreign leaders? It is absolutely not a graceful resignation."

Sihanouk, Nguyen Co Thach Meetings Set
OW2704103089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Bangkok, April 27 KYODO—Japanese outgoing Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet with Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in separate meetings in Bangkok on Sunday (30 April). Sihanouk's aid and Thach personally confirmed in Bangkok on Thursday.

The meetings were hastily arranged by Japanese Embassy officials in Bangkok upon learning that Sihanouk and Thach would be in Bangkok during Takeshita's official visit from April 29 to May 2.

A spokesman for Sihanouk's office in Bangkok said no exact time for a meeting had yet been set, but guessed the meeting would take place early Sunday morning since Takeshita has a golfing session with his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan at 9:30 am.

Sihanouk is coming to Bangkok in response to an invitation from Chatchai to visit Thailand from April 28-30, before meeting with his arch-rival, Premier Hun Sen of Vietnamese-back Kampuchea, in Jakarta on May 2-3.

Thach, who arrived Bangkok early Thursday to attend a one-day symposium on 'Indochina: From War Zone to Trade Zone' on Friday, said he agreed to meet the Japanese premier after being approached, but added, "I have nothing in my pocket."

Takeshita will begin his official visit to five countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) this Saturday when he arrives in Bangkok. He will be here until May 2 and proceed to Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta and Manila before returning to Tokyo on May 7.

Officials Say ROK President's Visit Off

OW2704111389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u's planned visit to Japan in May will be postponed for the second time due to Japan's tumultuous political situation, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obushi indicated Thursday.

Meanwhile, a South Korean advance team in Tokyo that had been preparing for the first visit by a South Korean President since 1983 is returning home Thursday, a South Korean Embassy official said.

Obuchi told reporters that South Korea had recently sounded out Japan on the possibility of putting off the visit, which was scheduled for May 24-27.

Last Saturday, three days before Takeshita announced he is resigning Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno flatly refuted South Korean newspaper reports of a postponement in the works as "absolutely wrong."

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents Thursday that a formal announcement will likely be forthcoming "within a day or two."

No had originally been scheduled to visit Tokyo last November in return for a visit by Takeshita to Seoul in February, but the trip was postponed at Japan's request due to the deteriorating health of the late Emperor Hirohito. He did not join other world leaders at the emperor's funeral last February.

A senior Japanese Government official said that the South Korean side apparently decided that a more opportune time for a summit meeting would be after the new Japanese prime minister takes office.

Takeshita has said he will resign following passage through the Diet of the fiscal 1989 budget bill, expected in late May.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Watanabe said Tokyo and Seoul are now holding talks toward a formal agreement on the details of the postponement, including a new target date.

South Korean newspapers have speculated that the visit may finally materialize in November, when No will be returning from a European tour.

Watanabe said that the postponement talks were initiated solely by the South Korean side and stressed that Japan had not previously indicated to Seoul any unwillingness to accommodate No at this time.

He said that regardless of the ruling party administration in power, Japan "sticks to consistency and continuity" in the conduct of its foreign policy.

Watanabe denied any contradiction between a dissolution of the Takeshita-No summit meeting, while the lame-duck premier still intends to visit member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) between April 29 and May 7.

He said that none of the five ASEAN countries Takeshita will be visiting—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—inquired similarly about the possibility of a postponement.

The spokesman noted that envoys of the five countries assured Takeshita in a meeting Wednesday of their governments' firm support of his visit.

Flexibility Toward Pacts With USSR Pledged

OW2604115689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japan will not reject all six Soviet-proposed treaties when Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno visits Moscow on Sunday for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a high-level Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, speaking anonymously, told reporters that it is important to maintain and strengthen the momentum for improved bilateral relations created by Shevardnadze's visit to Japan last December.

The official signalled an open attitude toward the six treaties proposed by the Soviet Union by saying Japan wants to improve its ties with the Soviet Union in all aspects.

Moscow has proposed six treaties, including bilateral pacts on economic cooperation, as a precondition for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

But the Foreign Ministry official added that Japan would continue to insist on linking economic issues to unresolved political issues, especially Japan's claim to four island group off Hokkaido seized by the Soviets after World War II.

Vinyl Firm To Open Joint Venture in Thailand
*OW2604055489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japan's largest maker of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) compounds, Riken Vinyl Industry Co., said Wednesday it will launch a joint venture in Thailand in May to make and sell PVC products.

The new firm, Riken (Thailand) Co., will be set up in an industrial complex near Bangkok, company officials said.

The project aims to supply high-grade PVC products to Japanese automobile and electrical appliance makers operating in Thailand.

The new company will be capitalized at 120 million baht (600 million yen), with Riken Vinyl Industry investing 40 percent, Thai Plastic and Chemical Co., a Thai joint venture of Mitsui and Co., investing 35 percent, and Mitsui and Co. and its Thai subsidiary together investing the remaining 25 percent.

Production will begin in August next year at a monthly rate of 1,000 tons. Annual sales are targeted at 1 billion yen in the first year and 1.8 billion yen in 3 years.

Third World Aid Tops 1 Trillion Yen
*OW2704091489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT
27 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO—Japanese loans to and investments in developing countries rose to over 1.1 trillion yen in Fiscal 1988, which ended March 31, up 49.2 percent from the previous year, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan said Thursday.

Direct loans to governments of developing countries totaled 1,091.7 billion yen, up 51.8 percent, and loans or investments to foreign companies amounted to 8.6 billion yen, down 52.6 percent.

The outstanding balance of such loans and investments as of the end of fiscal 1988 totaled 4,926.1 billion yen, according to the fund.

Of the total direct loans to foreign governments, 80.7 percent went to the developing countries in Asia, 12.6 percent to Africa, and 3.6 percent to the Middle and Near East.

Loans to Africa increased some 7.4 percent compared with the previous year, reflecting Japan's participation in a special cooperation program for the Sahel region, the fund said.

Slightly Lower Car Exports to UK Decided
*OW2404101989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT
24 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Japanese automakers have agreed to keep vehicle exports to Britain this year slightly below their 1988 levels, an industry association said Monday.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) said the accord was reached with the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) at a two-day weekend meeting in Nikko, a resort town north of Tokyo.

The agreement was based on the consensus between the two industry organizations that Britain's new car sales this year will total between 2,175,000 and 2,200,000 units compared with 2,215,574 sold last year, an association spokesman said.

The two sides also shared the view that light commercial vehicle sales in Britain will total 280,000 against 286,209 in 1988, the spokesman said.

The Japanese auto industry is restricting its exports to Britain under a "gentlemen's agreement" on the basis of projections for the British market.

Export quotas for individual Japanese automakers will be determined based on the projected entire British sales. No quotas were specified at the meeting but it is understood that all Japanese automakers will limit their exports to Britain to last year's levels, industry sources said. Industry leaders attending the meeting Friday and Saturday included JAMA President Shoichiro Toyoda, who is also president of Toyota Motor Corp., and SMMT President Geoffry Whalen, also president of Peugeot Talbot.

MITI To Support IEA Draft Communique
*OW2404165889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT
24 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Japan will endorse a proposal by the International Energy Agency (IEA) urging global cooperation to combat environmental problems, a government official said Monday.

The draft plan, subject to revision, is expected to officially be adopted May 30 at the 12th IEA meeting in Paris, said the official, who requested anonymity.

The IEA, an international energy group, comprises 21 nations that belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The backing of the plan by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) was expressed by MITI minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and by Yoshiro Kamata, head of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy. Each met separately with IEA Executive Director Helga Steeg.

Steeg, in Tokyo for a five-day visit, met Mitsuzuka and Kamata to exchange views on energy and environmental issues that are expected to be discussed at the upcoming IEA meeting.

The plan calls for increased world attention to the eroding environment, such as the global warming trend. Mitsuzuka and Steeg have agreed to work to develop technologies and find new energy sources.

They also pledged to work together for the conservation of existing energy sources, the official said. They also said the use of atomic power would be one way to conserve energy.

The official said Mitsuzuka also expressed satisfaction over suggestions made by the IEA to cope with finite energy resources.

The IEA urged more effective use of natural gas. It also said the group should help member nations solve their environmental problems.

Mitsuzuka and Steeg also agreed to seek alternative energy sources that can replace oil. Mitsuzuka said a special MITI group is studying Japan's growing demand for oil to determine whether it is a temporary phenomenon. Increased oil stocks by governments are necessary to combat oil shortages, the two said.

In a separate meeting, Kamata told Steeg the role of the IEA will be increasingly crucial as the world faces pressing energy and environmental problems.

Talks on Trade Union Merger Hit Snag
OW2404154589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Leaders of Japan's largest and second largest trade unions disagreed Monday on terms for setting up a working-level committee to plan for the merger of private and public sector unions scheduled for this November.

The disagreement came in a meeting of 10 leaders of the 5.4 million-strong Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) and the 4.5 million-strong General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) at the Rengo headquarters.

Among the 10 leaders were Rengo Chairman Toshifumi Tateyama, Rengo General Secretary Seigo Yamada, Shoyo Chairman Takeshi Kurokawa and Sohyo General Secretary Eikichi Magara.

Rengo has maintained that unions should be allowed to join the committee only after agreeing to three principles as a condition of entry. One of those principles is a clear stance against the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

The Japan Teachers' Union, which is one of 52 industrial unions under the control of Sohyo, has refrained from expressing its opposition clearly to the JCP.

The committee was to be set up on March 22.

North Korea

Red Cross Sends Notice to Counterpart
SK2704095089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Telephone notice sent by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross Society on 27 April]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross Society:

I was very surprised to receive your telephone notice dated 24 April stating that you could not receive the letter we intended to deliver to your side at the request of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students. The letter we were going to deliver to your side was one sent by the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students to invite the speaker of the National Assembly, the chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, the presidents of the opposition parties, and the personages of the political and social circles of your side as honorary guests of the festival. This is the expression of our sincere position and efforts to bring about a new turning point for the reconciliation and unity between the North and the South with the Pyongyang festival as impetus, to create a favorable environment for the promotion of North-South dialogue, and to pioneer a new phase for the reunification of the fatherland.

Anything that helps national unity and reconciliation and is beneficial to the reunification of the fatherland completely conforms with the fundamental mission of the Red Cross and the mission of the direct telephone line. Since the installation of the direct Red Cross telephone line, the two sides have engaged in the work of liaising with each other and conveying to each other not only the problems related to the Red Cross talks but also many other problems arising between the North and the South upon request. This has now become the usual practice.

So far your side has used the direct telephone line for political purposes aside from the North-South talks, including the issue of participation in the 1988 Olympics, but our side has shown the sincerity of accepting the request of your side from the position of contributing to the promotion of national reconciliation and unity by

utilizing to the best of our ability the direct Red Cross telephone line, which is the only channel of liaison between the North and the South. Nevertheless, your side has taken the rude position of refusing to accept the letter of our side. This leads us to suspect that this might suggest your intention of completely shutting off the door between the North and the South, heightening an atmosphere of tension and confrontation, and further intensifying the anticommunist splittist policy.

We hope that your side will ponder this deeply, accept the letters concerning the invitation and the letters of invitation sent by our preparatory committee for the festival, and convey them to the relevant figures. In this connection I urge your side once again to accept the letters of our preparatory committee for the festival at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1100 on 28 April, and inform you that we will dispatch two liaison officers of the Red Cross to the said place to deliver the letters on the said day.

[Dated] 27 April 1989

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee

North's Student Delegates Leave for Panmunjom

SK2704075989 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0700 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] The student delegates and reporters of our side left Pyongyang for Panmunjom at 1400 this afternoon to participate in the North-South student talks on 28 April proposed by the South Korean National Council of University Student Representatives. The functionaries of the relevant sector saw the delegates off.

Daily Expresses Solidarity for South Workers

SK1904155989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1517 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today expresses solidarity with the South Korean workers in their struggle to smash the chains of oppression.

This year workers of the Seoul Subway Company and the Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan continued with their strikes for a long time and workers, students and citizens in Masan, Changwon, Puchon and other areas staged fierce protests in solidarity with them, battling riot police.

The national council of trade unions in all regions and trades on April 14 decided to hold a large-scale rally of workers to celebrate the centenary of the international holiday of the working class at Youido square in Seoul on April 30.

In a signed commentary the daily notes that the workers' struggle which is gaining momentum even in the teeth of malicious fascist suppression by the puppets is a righteous one for the right to existence as social beings and

for democracy and a manifestation of their unshakable will not to allow any longer the fascist dictatorship to force inhuman exploitation and political non-rights upon them.

Denouncing the No Tae-u group for trying hard to suppress and obliterate the struggle of workers, branding it as "an attempt to subvert the system" and as "class revolutionary force," the paper says the reality proves that South Korean workers cannot enjoy a life worthy of man and rights as long as the No group is left alone.

South Korean workers will strengthen unity between businesses, groups, sectors and regions and with all other strata of people and intensify their joint struggle so as to liquidate the dictatorial policy and push through their demands without fail, stresses the paper.

Kim Il-song, Zhao Ziyang Tour Countryside

SK2704061089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0536 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, went round the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm today.

The Chinese cadres accompanying him and his suite members went with him.

The guests were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of the Korea [WPK] and Vice-President Ho Tam, member of the political bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and officials concerned.

Large crowds were waiting for the guests with flags of Korea and China and floral bunches in their hands and the slogan "Warm welcome to Comrade Zhao Ziyang" was hung out.

When the guests arrived, the crowds warmly welcomed them, shouting hurrah and "Welcome, Zhao Ziyang".

The guests visited the Sunchon Vinalon Complex first.

They were met there by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Pak Nam-ki, member, and secretary, of the C.C. [Central Committee], WPK; Kim Uison, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and other officials concerned.

The guests mounted the observatory and enjoyed a bird's eye view of the construction site of the complex which is taking shape as a grand monumental structure. They made a round of the reeling shop in the vinalon unit.

Then, they went to the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm.

The Chinese guests were met there by Choe Mun-son, member of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yi Sin-cha, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Rural Economy Committee; and officials concerned.

The guests dropped in the Korea-China Friendship Room, the dwelling house which Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Zhou Enlai visited together in 1958. The Agricultural Science and Technology Dissemination Hall, the Farm Machine Work Team, and a farmer's family which moved into a calcium silicate brick house.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang planted a memorial pine-nut tree on the farm.

The chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm presented him with their farm products.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang left a souvenir at the farm.

Japanese Visit to Yasukuni Shrine Denounced
SK2704062489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—Japanese cabinet members' visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" reveals once again the dangerous intention of the Japanese reactionaries who are going to embark upon the road of overseas aggression, whetting the sword of revenge, to realize their shattered old dream of "the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

NODONG SINMUN today says this, commenting on the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" by Japanese cabinet ministers and Diet members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The "Yasukuni Shrine" is used as a centre of ideological propaganda by the reactionaries to spread the poison of aggressive idea of militarism and revanchism in Japan.

Noting that the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" by many Japanese reactionaries this time was chiefly aimed at paying a "homage" to the "soul" of Tojo, a top-class war criminal, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

By this collective act the Japanese ruling quarters showed to the home and foreign public their stance to repeat the history of aggression, following their predecessors, far from reflecting on or repenting of the past war of aggression.

This is a downright challenge to the Asian people who hope that the Japanese imperialists' history of aggression will not be repeated and a dangerous move going against the desire of the Japanese people for peace.

By repeating the history of aggression, the Japanese reactionaries will invite greater destruction.

The Asian people are watching the developments in Japan with high vigilance.

WFTU Supports People's Reunification Cause
SK1904154589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The 41st bureau meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] held in Havana expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Speakers at the meeting manifested full support to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and denounced the aggressive "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

They also exposed the schemes to knock into shape the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and its danger.

The final communique adopted at the meeting highly estimated the unilateral arms cut measure taken by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and expressed full support to it.

During the meeting, the WFTU Secretariat discussed the initiative of the General Federation Trade Unions of Korea to celebrate May day, the international holiday of the world working people, jointly with the South Korean workers and sent to the traitor No Tae-u a letter of protest denouncing the criminal moves of the South Korean military fascist clique to obstruct it.

Branding the South Korean authorities' crackdown upon trade unions as a wanton infringement upon the international law of labour and an open violation of the charter of the international labour organisation, the letter strongly demanded that the South Korean authorities immediately give up their moves to block meeting between the workers in the North and the South of Korea.

Speakers at the Asian-Oceanic regional meeting held earlier noted that a peaceful solution of the Korean question in Asia is a pressing task at present. The World Federation of Trade Unions should further strengthen the movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

WPK Delegation Departs for African Countries
SK2704102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Kil Chaekyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, left here by plane today to visit African countries.

Buddhists Reunification Roundtable in Mongolia
SK2004051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace stressed that the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan of South Korea was of weighty importance in promoting the reunification of Korea and denounced the scheme of the South Korean military fascist clique to punish him.

Speaking at a round-table conference supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification which was held in Ulaanbaatar under the sponsorship of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace and the Mongolian Buddhist Association, the president stated that the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country are important initiatives guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Pointing to the danger of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, he said that the Buddhists decisively denounce the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Afghan Leader
SK2604053489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The message points out that after the victory of the April Revolution the Afghan people have striven to build a new independent society and are now actively struggling to realize national reconciliation and unity, defend the sovereignty of the country and ensure peace and stability.

The message sincerely wishes the president and people of Afghanistan greater success in the struggle to build an independent, neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan and

expresses the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Afghan peoples would grow stronger and develop.

Papers Mark Afghan Revolution Anniversary
SK2704101789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 11th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The changes and all the achievements gained in Afghanistan after the victory of the revolution clearly show a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the Afghan people and their creative activity.

The Afghan Government is actively striving to defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve peace, stability and national reconciliation. In recent years alone it put forward a series of proposals for peace negotiations to put a period to the sanguinary fratricidal war at an early date and is fighting for their materialisation.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Afghanistan are developing in conformity with the common desire and interests of the two peoples as well as the idea of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Korean people wish the Afghan people greater success in their struggle to safeguard the gains of the April revolution, achieve national reconciliation and unity and build an independent, neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: The Korean people hope that the Afghan question will be settled by the Afghan people themselves independently and peacefully in conformity with their will and interests.

Paper Marks Founding of Yugoslav League
SK2004102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today observes the 70th anniversary of the founding of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Pointing out that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] has devotedly struggled for the freedom and liberation of the Yugoslav people, a signed article of the daily says:

Today the Yugoslav people are striving to further develop socialist self-management, ensure the fraternity and unity of nationalities in the country and achieve its economic stability.

The LCY and the Yugoslav people are persistently striving to ease the tensions and preserve peace in Europe, establish a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe and the Balkans and turn the Mediterranean area into an area of peace and cooperation. It is well known to the world that Yugoslavia is making tireless efforts for the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM]. Yugoslavia will host the NAM summit this year.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over achievements made by the Yugoslav people in the building of a new society under the leadership of the LCY and express firm solidarity with them in the struggle to defend peace in Europe.

We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further expand and develop in the future.

We sincerely hope that the fraternal Yugoslav people will register greater success in the work to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the LCY.

Choe Tae-pok Attends Mining Institute Gathering
SK2704044189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 Apr 89

[Excerpts] A letter of thanks from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] was conveyed to scientists, technicians, and workers of the Central Research Institute for Mining Industry who made excellent achievements in scientific research work. [passage omitted]

A gathering to deliver the letter of thanks from the WPK Central Committee was held yesterday. Present at the gathering were Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned, along with scientists, technicians, and workers of the Central Research Institute for Mining Industry. [passage omitted]

Papers Discuss 19 April Uprising Anniversary
SK1904055089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 29th anniversary of the heroic April 19 uprising of the South Korean people.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN entitled "Let Us Pave the Road to Independence, Democracy and Reunification through a Nationwide Struggle" says:

The April popular uprising which began with the resistance against the March 15, 1960, unfair elections was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the South Korean people which had long been building up under the colonial reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its

lackeys. It was a mass resistance struggle against the U.S. and fascism and for national salvation, involving millions of the broad masses throughout South Korea including Seoul.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:

"The April popular uprising clearly demonstrated the heroic mettle of the South Korean people and proved that if the masses pool their strength and rise against the oppressors, they can assuredly crush any enemy stronghold."

The editorial goes on to say:

The South Korean people's ardent desire for independence, democracy and reunification has not been realized up until now, nearly three decades since the April 19 uprising, entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of military occupation and colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are brutally cracking down upon the patriotic students and people who call for anti-U.S. independence and reunification, while repeatedly "changing the government" with ferocious military hooligans.

The traitor No Tae-u who seized power under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists is racing headlong along the track of confrontation and war and permanent split of the nation while turning his back on the DPRK's reasonable and realistic peace and reunification proposals by zealously following his master's aggressive strategy, and is mounting a heinous anti-communist fascist offensive on the people who are opposed to such moves of his clique.

The reckless crackdown offensive of the puppets has become pronounced rapidly since the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Bush, and it has become all the more undisguised since the traitor No Tae-u declared his "commitment to an interim evaluation" null and void and issued a suppressive order of "uprooting the leftist violent forces."

The situation is growing all the more serious after the visit to Pyongyang by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a South Korean dissident.

If the anti-communist fascist offensive launched by the puppets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists is allowed, the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" will be revived and the people be unable even to talk about independence, democracy and reunification but be forced to the lot of colonial slaves of fascism as ever.

The South Korean students and people must rise as one under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification to cut off the U.S. imperialists' tentacles of domination and intervention aimed at reviving the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and maintaining their colonial rule in South Korea, stresses the editorial.

MINJU CHOSON says:

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality on the Korean peninsula where the sentiment for national reunification has become an irresistible trend and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

The No Tae-u group must wake from the daydream of prolonging its remaining days by clinging to the coattails of the U.S. imperialists and immediately renounce its policy of dependence on outside forces and anti-communist fascist policy and moves to create "two Koreas."

KPA Anniversary Photo Exhibit Opens in Moscow
SK2204042889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 20 (KCNA)—A photo exhibition on the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA] opened at the central museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow on April 19.

The opening ceremony was addressed by the curator of the museum and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy.

Placed in the exhibition hall are a photograph of Comrade Kim Il-song having talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and a photograph of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance to a unit of the Korean People's Army.

Immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song and pictures showing the course of the heroic struggle of the KPA, achievements of the Korean people in the socialist construction and the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples and Armies are on show.

At the end of the opening ceremony the attendants saw the photographs on display.

KPA Founding Anniversary Commemorated

Meeting Marks Occasion
SK2404162589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A central meeting marking the 57th anniversary of the foundation of the heroic Korean People's Army [KPA], revolutionary armed forces of our party, was held today at the February 8 House of Culture.

It was attended by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yon Hyong-muk and Pak Suog-chol, members of the Politbureau of the C.C., the WPK; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, delivered a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the chuche-based policy of building revolutionary armed forces, founded the anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the first revolutionary armed forces in our country, on April 25, 1932, and declared to the whole world the foundation of our revolutionary armed forces.

He pointed out:

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] was the precious fruition of the energetic efforts of Comrade Kim Il-song who conducted tireless activities to build true revolutionary armed forces of the working-class in our country; this was a historical event which marked an occasion in bringing about an epochal turn in the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the development of the Korean revolution as a whole.

As the KPRA was strengthened and developed into the KPA, regular armed forces, after the liberation of the country, our country was able to powerfully demonstrate its might as an independent and sovereign state with a strong power to defend itself.

Our party which has brilliantly embodied the military idea and line of self-reliance in defence of Comrade Kim Il-song and steadily developed in depth the military theory of chuche put forward an outstanding programme of building the army, such as strengthening and developing still further our People's Army into an army of the leader and the party by modelling the whole army on the chuche idea and firmly arming the entire soldiers with the chuche outlook on the revolution and gave an energetic guidance to the building of revolutionary armed forces as a whole and thus turned our People's Army into a steel strong revolutionary detachment.

It is the true looks and noble traits of our People's Army to absolutely believe only in our party's ideology, breathe and think according to the intentions of the party and live and struggle with the single mind to share the destiny with it to the end, stressed the reporter.

He said that a sure guarantee is provided for the security of our country and the victor of the Korean revolutionary the invincible Korean People's Army which was founded and trained in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and tempered in the great fatherland liberation war and trials of victorious class struggle and firmly armed with the chuche idea and equipped with the latest military techniques in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and the requirements of modern warfare.

All the brilliant achievements and feats recorded on the glorious road covered by our revolutionary armed forces in the past period are a great victory of the military idea of self-reliance in defence of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a precious fruit of the outstanding and tested leadership of the party and the leader, he stressed.

He further said:

The U.S. imperialists, motivated by the aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy, are invariably seeking the wild ambition to freeze the division of Korea and keep hold on South Korea as their colony and nuclear base for an indefinite period by creating "two Koreas," and are zealously encouraging the South Korean military fascists to confrontation and belligerent manoeuvres, said Choe Kwang, adding:

If the United States truly wants "peace and detente" and "reconciliation" on the Korean peninsula, it must look straight at the reality of our country in which the sentiments for national reunification have become an irresistible trend, and change its Korea policy in keeping with it and respond as early as possible to tripartite talks proposed by us, instead of persisting in the "two Koreas" policy and encouraging the South Korean military fascist clique to confrontation and belligerent moves. It must refrain from belligerent acts which may render the situation in the country to the extreme pitch of strain and cause conflict, and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along its nuclear weapons and all the aggression forces.

If the South Korean authorities are interested in North-South dialogue and reunification and want to solve the reunification question through dialogue, they must renounce the anti-communist, confrontation policy and give up the "two Koreas" plot, stop the fascist suppression of South Korean democratic forces, unconditionally release the illegally arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all other democrats and people of various social strata and abolish the treacherous and anti-reunification "National Security Law".

We should not allow under any circumstances the nation to be played into the hands of the outside forces and sacrificed by them and the land of the country to be divided forever and turned into a nuclear war ground of the United States.

The reporter stressed that the tasks facing us and the prevailing situation make it incumbent upon the entire people and the People's Army soldiers to keep themselves in a more alert and mobilized posture than ever before and strengthen our revolutionary forces in every way.

He called on all the officers and men of the People's Army to learn from the noble examples of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who were boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song

during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and only trust the party and the leader, remain intensely loyal and filial to them, and continue to thoroughly implement the party's policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and modernizing the whole army, thus more firmly preparing our People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique.

Leaders Lay Wreaths at Cemetery

SK2504152089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—Party and government cadres, People's Army soldiers and working people today laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong on the 57th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party.

A wreath sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song was there on the wreath-laying stand of the martyrs cemetery.

There was also a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol and other senior officials were present at the wreath-laying.

Wreaths in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK were laid amid the wreath-laying music.

There were laid wreaths in the name of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, educational institutions, units of the Korean People's Army, party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and cooperative farms in Pyongyang.

Letters reading "Glory to the communist revolutionary martyrs!" were inscribed on the ribbons hanging on the wreaths.

Wreaths were placed before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on the same day in joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK, of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and units of the Korean People's Army and of party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs in Pyongyang.

The military attache corps in Pyongyang also laid wreaths in the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong and before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army.

Editorial Observes Anniversary

SK2504102589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry editorials on the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial says that the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first glorious revolutionary armed forces of our people, by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 25, 1932, is an immortal feat performed for the country and the nation.

Our revolutionary armed forces have consistently grown and strengthened, pulling through the grim and rigorous road for a long period over half a century and made an immortal contribution to the realization of the revolutionary cause, the editorial notes, and goes on:

The invincibility of our People's Army lies in that it was born from the stout root of the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions and has brilliantly carried the forward and purely inherited, in particular, the tradition of unity generation after generation under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean People's Army is the army of the party and the leader, the People's Army which is united around the party and the leader as firm as a rock and has blood relations with the people.

Today in our People's Army the entire officers and men think only in accordance with the idea and intention of the party and act as one according to them and the whole army is highly modernized.

The People's Army should display a high degree of revolutionary spirit and militant stamina to successfully discharge its honorable mission of fighting in defence of the country and the people at the cost of its life under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, continuously upholding the slogan of modelling the whole army on the *chuche* idea, the editorial stresses.

Article Marks Anniversary

SK2304083089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 23 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KVNS)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article entitled "Brilliant Embodiment of Revolutionary Line of Self-Reliance in Defence by Our Party" on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The author of the article stresses that today our revolutionary armed forces have been strengthened and developed into an invincible detachment and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress to reliably safeguard the country and the revolutionary gains under the energetic leadership of our party to thoroughly embody the principle of self-reliance in defence set forth by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pointing to wise leadership of our party for the embodiment of the revolutionary line of self-reliance in defence, the article goes on: First of all, our party has made a great contribution to the cause of implementing the revolutionary line of self-reliance in defence by firmly establishing the all-people, whole-country defence system.

Our revolutionary armed forces have been strengthened and developed into invincible armed forces and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress in the true sense of the term thanks to the brilliant realization of our party's policy of establishing the all-people, whole-country defence system whose main contents are the conversion of the whole army into an army of cadres and its modernization, the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country.

Our party has also given full play to the political and ideological superiority of the People's Army, thus displaying to the full the invincible vitality of the revolutionary line of self-reliance in defence put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today the ideological and moral consciousness of our People's Army is very good. The entire People's Army officers and men are striving through thick and thin to carry out the party's idea and line of building the army, cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary faith and sense of obligation and voluntary discipline based on absolute trust in the leader of the revolution firmly prevails in the People's Army. In particular, our party raised it as a question of principle related to the future destiny of the People's Army to carry forward the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle and successfully solved this question, so that our revolutionary armed forces invariably uphold their character as an army of the party and the leader.

In increasing the political and ideological might of our People's Army, our party has directed deep attention to the strengthening of blood ties of unity between the army and the people.

No force can break the strength of our people and army whose kindred ties are solid, their hearts aflame with a singleheartedness to uphold the party and the leader though their posts and revolutionary duties are different.

It is another greater feat made by our party in the efforts to embody the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in defence that it has provided a material guarantee and built solid rear for our revolutionary armed forces by pushing ahead with defence upbuilding along with economic construction.

The article stresses:

Our People's Army and the country's defence capacity have grown stronger incomparably than those at the time when we inflicted the first ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialists.

Construction Projects Completed in Kanggye

*SK1804151089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyonghgang April 18 (KCNA)—Four modern bridges have been built and opened to traffic in Kanggye City located in the northwestern inland of the country.

The newly built bridges—Mangmijong, Inpung and Koyong Bridges and Nammun footbridge—have formed a loop line and serve to develop motor transport and ensure better the people's convenience in traffic.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited chagang province in April last year and unrolled a blueprint to build up Kanggye city in a peculiar way suited to the characteristic of a mountainous area and indicated a concrete way for the construction and took necessary steps to this end.

Accordingly, many modern dwelling houses have been built and several bridges constructed on the River Changja and its tributaries in the last one year.

The project of a promenade and river embankment extending some 7,000 metres, the pavement of roads over 14,000 metres long, project of a retaining wall extending more than 500 metres and project of expanding the water storage capacity of the depositing reservoir have been completed.

The builders are now pushing ahead with the construction of dwelling houses for some 1,800 families in full swing.

Kim Il-song Examines Construction Equipment

*SK1904042289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song saw newly-made rolling stock and construction machines on April 18.

He was accompanied by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council; So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Han Song-yong, secretary of the Central

Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Hong Songnam, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other officials concerned.

The newly-made efficient and modern tractors, trucks, excavators, trolley buses were contrived and manufactured by the workers and technicians of the Kumsong General Tractor Works, the Sungni General Motor Works, the Nakwon Machine Complex and the Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory by themselves through a powerful mass technological innovation drive in response to the party's policy of technical revolution.

After acquainting himself in detail with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the newly-made rolling stock and construction machines, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over the successful manufacture of the efficient and rational tractors, trucks, excavators and trolley buses suited to the home conditions and highly praised the successes of the workers and technicians who contrived the new machines by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Saying it is a very good thing to contrive and make modern rolling stock and construction machines such as tractors, trucks and excavators with their own strength and technology by firmly relying on the foundations of the powerful independent national economy, President Kim Il-song gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guideline in realising the chucheorientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy by further developing our machine industry.

Foreigners Celebrate Kim Il-song's Birthday

Leaders Send Wishes

*SK2304080289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0757 GMT
23 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of his birthday.

They came from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of

Sao Tome and Principe; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic and general secretary of the General People's Congress; Salomon Malina, chairman of the National Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party; and the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama.

The messages warmly congratulate President Kim Il-song upon his birthday and sincerely wished him good health and long life.

Celebrations Held Abroad

*SK2604102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Celebration meetings were recently held in various countries on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The minister of state for internal affairs of Uganda, addressing a meeting, pointed out: The great President Kim Il-song is a prominent leader who has devoted all his life to the freedom and happiness of people.

Under his wise guidance the Korean people are now leading a happy life with nothing to worry about food, clothing and housing.

The minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda in his speech said that the Korean people have achieved great successes in the socialist construction in a short period under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea. The Ugandan people hope that the reunification of Korea will be realized independently and peacefully at an early date.

At a celebration meeting in Madagascar the chairman of the Antsirabe City Executive Committee said that the great leader President Kim Il-song set out on the road of revolution in his early years and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and has wisely led the struggle to build a prosperous, sovereign and independent state.

The chairman of the Zimbabwean national committee for the study of the chuche idea at a meeting in Zimbabwe stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest master of the masters and the most illustrious genius of the geniuses who hewed the way of revolution in the era of chajusong and has wisely led the

popular masses, opening the history of creation and construction, a history of miraculous changes and performed undying feats for the revolutionary cause of the oppressed masses.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Tanzania Leader *SK2504061489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on April 24 to Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania [URT], on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the URT.

The message says that since the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania the Tanzanian people have registered big successes in their endeavours to consolidate the country's independence, strengthen national unity and build a new society of justice along the road of socialism and self-reliance indicated by the "Arusha Declaration."

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the Tanzanian people's achievements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the building of a new life, and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle, notes the message.

Manifesting the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, it sincerely wishes the Tanzanian president and people greater success in their strivings to implement the decisions of the Third Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and achieve complete liberation of Africa.

Kim Il-song Receives Malagasy Gift *SK2604152489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a gift from Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on April 21.

In Antananarivo the Malagasy President handed the gift to Vice-President Yi Chong-ok who was paying a visit to Madagascar as a special envoy of President Kim Il-song.

SKNDF Greets Kim Il-song on Birthday *SK2204020289 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Congratulatory message from the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee to Kim Il-song on his 77th birthday on 15 April—read by announcer]

[Text] To the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, a legendary hero and sun of the nation:

Today, in the era of historic change in which the struggle for national salvation to realize independence, democracy, and reunification is being heightened and developed along the road of *chuche*, we are meaningfully marking the 77th birthday of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

On the occasion of the big festive day in April, with the unanimous aspirations of the vanguard fighters and people of all other walks of life in the South and their admiration, the SKNDF Central Committee extends boundless honor and warmest congratulations to the great President Kim Il-song, who elucidated a road toward cultivating the destiny of the nation and the masses with the brilliant rays of the *chuche* idea and who endlessly stimulates and encourages our movement for national salvation.

Because of the birth of President Kim Il-song, an outstanding leader [*yongdoja*], whom the nation upholds and whom all the people follow in high esteem, the new history of a grand-scale struggle for the freedom and happiness of the masses began in our country, and the new era of the development of the history of mankind and the era of independence surfaced on earth.

The respected and beloved president, who earlier led the van of the turbulent anti-Japanese revolutionary war with a single desire to save the country and the nation, molded a masses-centered great idea, the *chuche* idea, and has brilliantly decorated the prolonged, noble *chuche* revolutionary road with uncomparable feats and immortal achievements. Already in his adolescent years, the great president grandly stood in the center of unity and the center of leadership and built up a solid reputation as the sun of the nation and as the legendary anti-Japanese hero whom the countrymen deeply adored. He achieved the great task of liberating the fatherland under the banner of *chuche* and, thus, opened the era of fundamental change in the development of the national history.

The great president, a genius of creation and construction, founded a *chuche*-type party and a people's regime and has wisely led several stages of complicated and serious social revolutions and in the construction of a new society. As a result, Korea has attained rapid development from a democratic system to a socialist system and has turned into an exemplary socialist country that is prospering based upon independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. As the beacon of hope for mankind which is substantially carrying out the cause of modeling the entire society after the *chuche* idea, Korea is today casting its brilliant rays throughout the world.

The respected and beloved president, an outstandingly great man, built an absolutely perfect organizational and ideological basis of the Workers Party of Korea and provided a firm basis for completing the *chuche* cause, thus bringing about great achievements noteworthy in

history. Here lie the greatness of the respected and beloved president and the honor of *chuche* Korea, an honor that no other country enjoys.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has brilliantly inherited the leader's cause, which was cultivated in the forests of Mt Paektu. As a result, a triumphant future road for prosperity for endless generations to come has brilliantly opened, and the nation's dignified honor of upholding two great leaders [*yongdoja*] in a single generation has been more highly displayed with the passage of time.

The brothers in the North who are marking the golden age of national prosperity and development under the wise leadership of the great president and the sagacious leader comrade and their grateful independent rule are strongly united around the leader [*yongdoja*], and the entire society filled with solemn moral obligations and comradely love has been strongly consolidated into a harmonious and lively great family.

Even though the U.S. imperialists are desperately maneuvering to suffocate socialist Korea, which has been victorious all along, the leader, the party, and the masses, forming a single body, are further accelerating a grand construction march for the complete victory of socialism under the high banner of the *chuche* idea, and their undaunting will and heroic spirits give boundless hope and courage to the world's progressive mankind who opposes imperialism and who seeks independence. The respected and beloved president is an outstanding leader and the great sun of *chuche* who rescued the country and the nation which were submerged in the sea of blood, who created a new history of cataclysmic change, and who cultivated a bright future for completing the *chuche* cause, and who gives trust and rays to the fellow countrymen and mankind.

Our masses in the South, who have revered and upheld the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song as the rescuer of the nation and the legendary hero since the dark era of the Japanese imperialists' rule, have vigorously traversed the single road of national salvation for reunification, cherishing deep in their hearts trust in and reverence toward the president who has changed the land of the North into the paradise of independence. Our masses' movement of national salvation has advanced along the mainstream of the era of independence, triggering raging waves, while gallantly breaking through trials and vicissitudes, even in the vortex of anticommunism, fascism, and reaction. This is because the respected and beloved leader is with us and because the immortal *chuche* idea elucidates the genuine way with which we can pioneer our destiny.

By taking the immortal *chuche* idea—the guiding ideology of the times and the guiding principle of the SKNDF—as a great banner for national liberation, our masses' national salvation movement has come to greet a historic turning point in which the three struggles—the

anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democracy, and the struggle for national reunification—are carried out with a firm goal and direction.

The movement for sovereignty and independence and against the Yankee aggressors which currently is being waged in South Korea, a colony, has been expanded from among a small number of forerunners to the broad strata of all walks of life and is sweeping the country. The people's will of reunification to link the veins of the North and the South into one on the road of advancing toward independence is erupting like an active volcano. The patriotic struggle to save the nation through anti-Americanism and to pioneer the future of the nation through reunification is being waged in close combination with the struggle against dictatorship and treachery. All of this eloquently says that our masses' struggle for national liberation has entered the road of new and qualitative development.

The masses' spirit to take the nutritious element of the consciousness-raising activity for independence while taking the *chuche* idea as an ideological cornerstone is widening unprecedentedly amid the vigorous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. The masses' aspiration to achieve great national unity and reunification through collaboration with the North through a movement to correctly know the North is rapidly growing. At the same time, national salvation movement organizations of all walks of life, including the SKNDF, are being expanded and strengthened with each passing day. Our masses who are advancing along the rays of *chuche* have appeared as the main factor determining the trend of the political situation of South Korea. They have also grown up to become mighty forces which have pushed ahead with the social reform movement in South Korea.

Indeed, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the lodestar of freedom and liberation and the hope of national reunification. The immortal *chuche* idea is not only the strong spiritual weapon which inculcates among our masses the awareness and consciousness of independence as the masters of the social reform movement, but is also the banner of certain victory which leads various mass movements to the road of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and national revival.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitors, who have suffered a fatal blow and met a catastrophic destiny today because of our masses' stubborn and consistent struggle, are challenging the trend of history while scheming to maintain the colonial fascist system and perpetuate the division of the country. However, our masses, who are waging an uncompromising struggle against the enemies, are now advancing with certainty toward the road of independence, democracy, and reunification. No imperialist aggression force or military dictatorial force can block or obliterate our masses' victorious march.

Today we are at the time when we should brilliantly conclude the eighties in which the strong wind of anti-U.S. struggle for independence has blown. Holding aloft the banner of the *chuche* idea, we should foster the main force of the reform movement by pushing ahead with the work of indoctrinating and organizing the masses in conformity with the rapidly changing situation and, at the same time, should pioneer a new situation for the independent reunification and firmly build the main axis of reunification through confederation by lifting up the burning flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of national salvation. Thus, we should expedite, without fail, the historic day when all compatriots in the North and the South can gather in one *pluse* and hold a festival of reunification.

Together with the unanimous desire of our vanguard fighters and the masses from all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee humbly wishes long life and good health to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the genius of ideology and theory, the lodestar of the art of leadership, and the sun of the nation.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 15 April, Seoul

Leaders Attend Spring Art Festival Closing

*SK1904002389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—The seventh "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" which opened here on the 7th of April closed on the 18th.

Artists from many countries on the five continents gave full play to their artistic skill and talent and consolidated the bonds of friendship and unity on the festival stage and thus made a great contribution to strengthening and developing cultural interchange and cooperation among nations.

Its closing meeting was held today at the February 8 House of Culture.

It was attended by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council who is chairman of the preparatory committee for the festival, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and others.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign embassy officials here were present on the occasion.

A letter of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter of thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting in the name of the participants in the Seventh "April Spring Friendship Art Festival."

The collective prize (cup) and diplomas of the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" were awarded to the art troupes which made great contributions to the success of the festival by fully displaying their artistic talent in the festival, and diplomas of the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" and monetary prizes to the best artists and programs.

Representatives of art troupes from different countries made speeches at the meeting in congratulation of the success of the festival.

Chang Chol, minister of culture and art, who is the chairman of the festival organizing committee, delivered a closing address.

A closing performance of the Seventh "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" was given at the end of the meeting.

Council of Joint Venture Bank Meets 20 April
*SK2004230389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The first meeting of the Council of the Korean Joint Venture Bank was held in Pyongyang on April 20.

It was attended by Kim Song-hwan, vice-minister of joint venture industry, other officials concerned and members of the delegation of the Joint Venture Bank of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chon Yon-sik, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

It discussed and decided the structure and function of the Korean Joint Venture Bank, a working plan for 1989, financial budget and so on.

It elected Chon Yon-sik, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, managing director of the Korean Joint Venture Bank.

It also elected deputy managing directors.

It appointed the president, vice-presidents and standing directors of the Korean Joint Venture Bank.

*** Chongsan-ri Agricultural Methods Extolled**
*41100016 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean
4 Feb 89 p 3*

[Article by Yu Pu-chak: "Exemplary Life of Chongsan-ri Spirit and Method"]

[Text] Twenty-nine years have passed since the creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and method by our great leader Kim Il-song.

The change that took place in the Kangso area was indeed a huge one.

Most noteworthy was the dramatic increase in grain production. Here are some of the pertinent figures:

Compared to the figures of 29 years ago, the production of rice and corn increased by 2 times and 2.8 times, respectively.

Concerning this proud achievement, one responsible worker in the Kangso area commented that this accomplishment was possible because of the directives of our great leader Kim Il-song which penetrated the ranks of workers and assigned a priority to political campaigning, thereby raising the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and enabling them to concentrate on farming.

In February 1960, 29 years ago, our great leader Kim Il-song provided on-site leadership in the Chongsan-ri and Kangso area. There he demonstrated that one has to join the workers' ranks and mobilize them in order to accomplish the goals of any project.

In accordance with the historic directives developed by our great leader Kim Il-song, area leaders joined the ranks of workers and waged a political campaign of mass mobilization so that every resource could be concentrated on agriculture, resulting in increased grain production.

Our great leader Kim Il-song said that "the principle of the Chongsan-ri method lies in the higher ranking offices assisting the lower ranking offices and in the higher ranking officials helping the lower ranking officials; in joining the ranks of workers to get familiar with the workers' working and living conditions so that appropriate solutions to their problems may be suggested; in waging a political and interpersonal campaign so that workers may be motivated to mobilize their creative enthusiasm to accomplish our revolutionary goals."

As they had done in the past, leaders in the Kangso area joined the agricultural co-ops and waged a political campaign of mass mobilization. They worked hard to instill the spirit of *chuche* agriculture toward another plentiful harvest.

On the 25th anniversary of the agricultural system's inauguration, the production goals of this area are indeed praiseworthy.

These goals can be achieved only when everyone involved works at one's revolutionary peak.

The area party committee sometime ago had designed an operational plan for waging a political campaign to arouse the workers and to offer practical solutions to the problems confronting them, and it pursued the plan with perseverance. It happened one day while the workers were all searching for a way to accomplish the grain production goal for the year.

One responsible worker who had been dispatched to an agricultural co-op from the county office made a disturbing observation while touring the farms.

He observed that some farms had considerably less fertilizer than expected.

It was not difficult for him to realize that at this co-op there was less effort and mechanization being exerted in producing and transporting fertilizer.

On the basis of direct personal inquiry, he found that the farmers had shifted some of their effort to other projects with the rationale that the source for fertilizer was rather limited. For him, the making and transporting of fertilizer were the most important tasks at the time.

The grain production goal for the year could not be achieved unless farmers redirected their efforts to making their farms fertile. He concluded that this was the most urgent task.

On the basis of this conclusion, this emissary joined the work units and teams to wage a political campaign to achieve the grain production goal. This was in direct conformance with the Chongsan-ri spirit and method.

He said to the farmers: "Increased grain production is the obligation of all farmers. Whether or not we achieve our goal this year depends entirely on how motivated agricultural farm workers are."

He admonished and reasoned with them that the limited source of fertilizer was hardly justification for diverting attention away from producing fertilizer.

The farmers realized their error and became remorseful. Realizing the intent of the party, farm laborers and workers renewed their enthusiasm.

They said, "Let us search for materials to produce fertilizer."

The area worker went from one farm to another carrying the same message.

Farmers soon discovered that the source materials for fertilizer were neither scarce nor limited in supply when searched for with revolutionary zeal and alertness.

Farmers discovered an unlimited supply of peat at three different places. If dug out and composted in a timely manner, it would be possible to allocate over 30 tons of fertilizer per chongbo (2.45 acres).

Farmers set to work immediately to come up with a practical work plan.

All labor resources and mechanical means were directed to peat digging. In a few days, peat piles were visible in every field and plot.

Only by joining the lower rank laborers were workers able to discover and feel the pulse of reality, and only then could they come up with practical solutions to problems. Following our great leader's directives, area workers joined the lower rank laborers and gave priority to a political campaign to mobilize the masses.

The area workers dispatched to agricultural coops in Taesong, Chamjin, and other areas undertook an organized political project by going out to the fields and counting the number of peat piles rather than sitting in their offices. They redirected to agricultural objectives all resources that had previously been diverted to non-agricultural tasks.

Agricultural productivity is bound to increase when resources are concentrated on farming. A considerable amount of fertilizer has already been transported to the fields.

The objective of concentrating on farming coincides with the objective of increased grain production.

Viewed from this perspective, this is a noteworthy task for area workers.

The chairman of the area agricultural coop management committee, who was visiting the first level of the first team at the Chamjin Cooperative Farm, was going over the production record, plot by plot. He discovered wide variations in yield: In some cases rice yield was over 8 tons per chongbo, while there were many yielding less than 8 tons.

By visiting each high-yield plot, he discovered that the high-yield plots were all well fertilized and had other improvements.

Realizing that the productivity of low-yield plots could be increased with more effort and better care, he set out to develop measures for increased productivity.

Stopping by a plot, this emissary commented to the farmers, "There is no reason why this plot cannot produce more. With better care and more effort, we can certainly increase its yield."

Further elaborating on this theme, he appealed to the farmers that better fertilization and care would yield more crops.

The farmers regretted their mistaken belief that low yield was caused by the poor soil quality. They spread more fertilizer and lime on plots with poor-quality soil.

Based on this lesson, the area workers explained to the farm workers that yield should be examined by individual plot. The area workers learned that specific tactics are better than a general appeal.

In this manner, preparations are in place to increase productivity of all farms and plots which in the past had low yields.

The area workers in the Kangso area follow the Chongsan-ri spirit and method of uniting with the lower-rank laborers and waging a political campaign of mobilization. The accomplishment of these workers in the Kangso area is indeed exemplary.

*** Academy of Sciences Designs New Heating System**
41100017 Pyongyang NODONG SINMOUN in Korean
11 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by Kim Kyong-mu: "Consolidate Knowledge and Open up a Blitzkrieg"]

[Text] The glorious leader, Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed that "scientists and engineers must put emphasis on the study of the maximization of the mobilization and the utilization of raw materials and fuel."

As already reported, the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of the Academy of Sciences have successfully converted the heating system of Sam-sok Cooperative Farms to central heating with fuel produced by gasification from waste products on the farm. This has been done with the creative cooperative effort of the farm workers, and it is a fine example.

On location, the glorious leader, Comrade Kim Il-song has understood and expressed his satisfaction with the central heating and gasification conversion project of the farm, and he praised the research and development activities of the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of the Academy of Sciences.

Then, how do the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of Academy of Sciences successfully set an example and with what kind of attitude and expectations?

Characteristically, with great respect for the idea, the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of the Academy of Sciences followed and defined the teaching of the great leader and the directives of the party in their daily lives, in an absolute manner and without questioning.

This was at the end of last November.

The scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of the Academy of Sciences were so impressed and excited that they acted as if it were a great holiday.

The director of the laboratory, comrade Han Tong-sik, and the other workers in the laboratory warmly embraced the teachings of the glorious leader and extolled them with great honor.

The glorious leader, who is always deeply concerned about the development of science and technology, received, in person, the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory and encouraged them to initiate and lead the revolution in the field of thermal engineering.

The glorious leader, as stated in "The State of Farm Problems on Socialist Farms," emphasized that, to modernize the farms, conversion to central heating and gasification must be successfully completed, in addition to carrying out the tasks in a glorious manner, and he enlightened the scientists with clarification about the direction and the means of the research and development.

The glorious leader had stated that an efficient multifuel boiler, which is suitable for the farms, should be developed while, at the same time, a centralized heating system must be installed and, in addition, he even recommended the type of boiler.

Not only that, but the beloved leader advised using methane gas for kitchen use, and he also suggested ideas for its development.

Following the advice from the glorious leader, every scientist and engineer clamored to take part in these research projects.

The administrators of the laboratory, under the guidance of the party, carefully planned the projects and efficiently organized the research capacity.

The research and development activities were carried out in a tense environment from the beginning.

The director, Comrade Han Tong-sik, and the vice director, Comrade Chong Chin-chang, were in charge of all of the projects which were carried out in the laboratory and, additionally, they were committed to, and the leaders of the conversion of the central heating of farms.

They were obeying the blitzkrieg principle in a scientific enterprise with all of the knowledge and wisdom of the scientists collected and, recognizing the importance of the spirit of group consciousness, they were mobilized accordingly.

But, regardless of this, it is a very difficult task, in a short period of time, to research and develop a boiler with multiple uses which has never been built before.

The reasons for this are that it must be suited to the individual farms and built with locally obtainable materials without any complex manufacturing steps, and using a comparatively easy process and, yet, the boiler should be able to use rice hulls, corn stalks, corncobs, sawdust, scrap wood, lumber, other plant and vegetable matter derived fuels, brown coal, and so on such as fuel.

However, the scientists believe that anything can be achieved when they set their minds to it, and they have been working diligently and incessantly on the project to develop the ideal boiler.

In a short period of time, they have been able to do research and make drawings of such a system—a project which might have lasted a bit longer if it had been carried out under previous conditions.

On the basis of their initial work on the project, the scientists and engineers moved quickly to a neighboring cooperative farm and there they began to dig a foundation for the boiler and, they were able to build a wall in spite of the bitter cold. It was then that the intermediate test for the conversion to a central heating system for farms was begun.

As described, following the revolutionary idea and with tenacious effort, the scientists and engineers of the thermal engineering laboratory successfully developed an efficient and farm boiler, and it was a revolutionary task and they faithfully carried out the wish of the glorious leader.

The characteristic spirit of the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, shown through their efforts at development, and their contribution to the peoples' economy, continued through their work on this project.

The development of the boiler proved useful at the Pyongyang Sam-sok Cooperative Farm and at the Hyang-san Kun Cooperative Farm as well as at many other locations throughout the nation, and this directly affected the attitude and the quality of work of the scientists and engineers of the laboratory.

Sometime last June, another piece of heartfelt news was received in the laboratory from a worker in the central office. The glorious leader suggested that it might be a good idea to move the newly developed boiler to the Sam-sok Cooperative Farm in Pyongyang.

Having heard this piece of news from the glorious leader, the section chief, Dr Kang Kyung-nam; research scientists, Yi Tong-kyun, Pak Kyu-rak, Hwang Won-chul; comrades, and the other workers and scientists were so overcome by the news that it took their breath away and their hearts began to race.

(He, our glorious leader, saw value in our tiny development effort, which had not even been publicized, and he suggested further development and expansion on the basis of this effort and so on.) Their heartfelt satisfaction with such praise sent their emotions reeling out of control.

The scientists and engineers decided to demonstrate their faithfulness to the understanding and loving leader with bigger and better scientific efforts, and they inscribed their resolutions at the bottom of their hearts.

The director, Han Tong-sik, and section chief, Kang Kyung-nam, comrades, and the other scientists and engineers hurried to the location. They went to No 3 Unit of the Sam-sok Cooperative Farm and, with the aid of the workers there, commenced working on the projects for the conversion to central heating and gasification.

Technicians, Comrades Yi Tong-kun and Pak Kyu-rak, with the help of the location engineer, Comrade Yi Ki-chung, had prepared blueprints suitable for the unit. At the same time, director, Comrade Han Tong-sik, section chief, Comrade Kang Kyung-nam, and the unit leader, Kim Yun-sik, have trekked over hills, through valleys, and across fields to search for and confirm various plant and vegetable based fuel sources. For example, the yield for rice hulls, in this area alone, was several hundred tons per year. It was confirmed that this alone would be enough to operate a central heating system here without any difficulty, and then they set up a detailed plan.

Hereafter, the campaign to complete the central heating and gasification project became fierce, day by day.

Under the scorching summer sun, the fighters and the chief, comrade So Myong-kwan, worked on the wall for the boiler as well as the concrete casting of the wall for the methanogenesis tank and the project was finished.

The scientists, engineers, and construction workers helped each other, and a cooperative attitude was cultivated to a high degree during this period.

During the fuel charging stage of the construction of the boiler, an unavoidable problem, which delayed construction somewhat, was encountered in spite of the detailed and exact construction according to the design blue print, and all of the workers engaged in the project, the scientists, and the construction workers began to confer with each other.

"Comrade technicians, we think that the fuel charging hole angle must be changed slightly."

The welders, Comrades Yi Chon-sup and U Chong-sik, expressed their opinion without hesitation and so made the suggestion.

In the laboratory, their suggestion was accepted and analyzed scientifically. By this joint effort, which was the result of combining their wisdom, a clever solution was attained and a more practical result was achieved.

Such cooperative effort was demonstrated vividly in the construction of the methanogenesis tank.

In order to see the conversion to a central heating system and methanogenesis project materialize, the key was the proper utilization of the fermentation liquor in a methanogenesis tank.

Unexpectedly, the fermentation liquor coagulated and was useless. This problem was tackled by the technicians, and at this time, skilled workers, Comrades Kim Tong-song and Min Chon-hong, suggested adding an auxiliary device consisting of rotating blades. The suggestion was a spontaneous one.

In effect, the scientists and engineers were able to complete the central heating system and gasification project for the farm dwelling and the work unit buildings in about 60 days. This was possible because of the party directors, who provided the material and technical know-how through cooperative and collective wisdom, in addition to that of the workers, and this enabled everyone to complete the work in lightning fashion.

Currently, the scientists and engineers in the thermal engineering laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, are reminding themselves of the advice and the teachings of the glorious leader given some time ago at the construction site, and they are totally engaged in and continuing their work of converting central heating systems and gasification for the farms so that life on socialist farms will be comfortable, and the farm will become a paradise on earth.

Hamhung Chemical Joint Venture Plant Construction
SK2204154589 PYongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)— The Hamhung chemical joint venture factory is to be built in a plottage of tens of thousands of square metres.

The factory will massproduce various kinds of goods conducive to the economic development of the country and the betterment of people's living by tapping underground resources abundant in our country.

The factory is to be constructed by the devoted efforts of officials of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and with the active support of other

Korean traders and industrialists in Japan. It will have very high economic value as it will play an important role in rapidly developing the metallurgical, chemical, electronics and automation industries.

A ground-breaking ceremony was held today on the spot.

It was attended by chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee An Sung-hak, Vice-Minister of Joint Venture Industry Kim Song-hwan and other officials concerned as well as builders.

Present there were Chon Yon-sik, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and officials of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and the Committee for the Promotion of Joint Venture of Chongnyon.

South Korea

'Controversy' Resulting From Menetrey Testimony
SK2604122089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 22 Apr 89 p 4

[Article by reporter Kang Chol-won: "Menetrey's 'Testimony on the Korean Peninsula' Seems Likely To Precipitate a Great Controversy"]

[Text] In his testimony before a public hearing conducted by the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee on 19 April, which was on the theme of "Strategy and Goals of U.S. Forces Stationed in South Korea," Louis Menetrey, commander of U.S. Forces in Korea [USFK], examined the overall situation on the Korean peninsula. In light of the recent domestic development, his testimony seems to have contained something that should be noted with attention.

In his testimony, General Menetrey expressed grave concern about North Korea's military superiority, the widespread antigovernment movement and labor disputes, and the increasing calls in both Korea and the United States for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. He then stressed the need to keep the U.S. troops stationed in Korea and to beef up military forces.

Reference to North Korea's military power and U.S. troops stationed in Korea in Menetrey's testimony has no new substance as a matter of fact, because it has been the traditional stance of the successive U.S. Administrations that North Korea's military power is far superior to that of South Korea and that U.S. troops stationed in Korea should stay there as long as the threat from North Korea continues, if for no other reason than to provide a deterrent.

Our attention is focused on his analysis of the situation in Korea.

He said: "Over the last couple of weeks, my concern that the North Korean leadership might think that the prospects are getting brighter for 'taking over' South Korea has grown profoundly. Such a perception on the part of the North Korean leadership could be backed by the escalating violence-ridden antigovernment activities and widespread labor disputes as well as by the growing opposition to the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea."

He further explained: "Pyongyang may miscalculate that the right time has come for some type of adventure, including a direct military showdown, if it believes unrest in South Korea is spilling into every corner of the country and is substantially threatening the stability of the South Korean Government. Moreover, Pyongyang will become convinced that it is possible to successfully bring the whole of the Korean peninsula under its rule if it believes it is exercising considerable influence over the nature and degree of unrest in the South."

In a sense, his words as such can be accepted as a way of emphasizing the need for continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and the possibility of the growing antigovernment activities, the widespread labor disputes, and the increasing calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops encouraging North Korea to undertake adventurous military action.

This being the case, his words can be interpreted as a natural concern of the commander of the USFK who wants to warn against the consequences to which the debates on the reduction and phased withdrawal of U.S. forces, which have begun to attract growing attention even among the Americans, and the debates on cuts in the expenses for the stationing of U.S. forces in Korea could lead.

However, in light of the large-scale crackdown that the Korean Government and the governing party have imposed on the "leftward drifting forces" in the wake of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea, there is no way anyone can mistake in any way the considerable political undertone in Menetrey's remarks.

Up until now, whenever important events have taken place in Korea, the successive U.S. Administrations have without exception expressed the U.S. stand on them either by statements or comments.

However, the U.S. Administration has made no comment at all on Rev Mun's visit to North Korea, his eventual arrest, and the crackdown on the activists involved in the democratization movement which the Korean Government and the governing party have imposed in the wake of the above events. This is unprecedented.

In fact, Gen Menetrey's testimony before the U.S. Senate is the first expression of the U.S. Administration's stand regarding recent developments in South Korea by a figure who with connections to Korea. Therefore, his testimony

should be inevitably accepted as more a political statement than an expression of the stress put on the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea.

A thorough examination of his testimony easily shows that his perception of domestic affairs in Korea is identical to the voices of the hard-liners inside the government and the governing party.

His remarks in his testimony that "North Korea may undertake adventurous military action if it believes the domestic unrest in South Korea is so widespread that it can substantially jeopardize stability" can be overlooked as it is a theme that the persons in absolute power before the Sixth Republic had so often used as an excuse to crack down on the democratization movements.

However, it is highly possible that his words in his testimony that "North Korea will become more convinced that it can successfully bring South Korea under its rule in the belief that it is exercising considerable influence over the nature and degree of unrest in South Korea" is a remark that contains considerable political caution. It is because there is no way anyone can mistake his words as such for anything other than an allusion to the antigovernment activities and labor movement in South Korea being under the influence of North Korea in one way or another.

This is the first time the U.S. Administration has linked the democratization movement in South Korea to North Korea and precisely because of this, Menetrey's remarks are likely to precipitate a great controversy.

There is no way of knowing on what basis Commander Menetrey has made such remarks. Nonetheless, the government and the governing party's great crackdown on the domestic democratization movement is driven by a perception of the situation identical to Menetrey's and, therefore, it will have considerable effect on the Korean Government's hard-line measures.

Now, it is relatively possible for us to guess the reason behind the U.S. Administration's silence to date on recent developments in Korea. Also, to a certain degree Gen Menetrey's remarks explain that it is not entirely wrong for some to take the U.S. Administration's silence to date to mean tacit support for the Korean Government and the governing party's crackdown on the democratization movement.

*** Report Examines U.S. Nuclear Weapons Issue**
41070104 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
23 Mar 89 p 5

[Report by special investigative team reporter Yi Chae-ho: "Possession of Nuclear Weapons an Open Secret"]

[Text] If there are "sacred cows" in Korean society, then the nuclear weapons issue is one of them. There has long been the "guess" that the U.S. Forces in Korea [USFK]

have deployed nuclear weapons on our land. The fact is, however, we have been loath to question—to get down to brass tacks—and check out this issue.

Prof Yi Ho-chae (Korea University, political science)—who first ignited the nuclear controversy in 1981 when he wrote "The Nuclear World and Korean Nuclear Policy" in which he pointed out: "It is embarrassing that even though we are living in the nuclear age we have not set up our own nuclear policy."

Although the background differs slightly, Prof Yi Yong-hui (Hanyang University, journalism) notes cynically that when it comes to nuclear issues, Koreans have fallen into a situation of "four lacks and three excesses." He says, "Concerning the nuclear issue, there is a lack of intelligence, a lack of concern, a lack of feeling, and a lack of nationalism. Furthermore, concerning the nuclear issue, there is an excess of confidence in human intellect, an excess of confidence in the precision of machines, and an excess of confidence in military power."

The nuclear issue has been regarded a taboo in our society, primarily because of the cold war atmosphere of the past in which it was tremendously difficult to discuss the nuclear issue and expose it to popular opinion. But, as the "environment" has changed, the "sacred cow" has gradually been collapsing. Among some intellectuals, religionists, and progressive students, the nuclear issue already is becoming an acute issue and its scope is gradually expanding. Beginning in the eighties, particularly the activities of groups urging an antinuclear policy and the removal of nuclear weapons have gradually been getting spirited.

There are also people who live with hunches about nuclear weapons issues. The 600-odd residents of Mae-hyang-ri, Ujong District, Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, are convinced that the U.S. Air Force is regularly conducting simulated nuclear bomb drops at the 7th Air Force's target range (380,000 pyong).

Because of noise pollution at the target range, village representative Chon Man-kyu (34) sent a petition to the minister of defense (14 July 1988) asking for reparations. Chon maintains that, "in light of a number of points it is obvious that nuclear bombing exercises are being conducted." Apart from whether he is right or wrong, his belief shows just how far the nuclear issue has entered our society.

Our nuclear weapons issue is directly tied to the USFK. Inasmuch as South Korea does not itself possess nuclear weapons itself, if there are indeed nuclear weapons on our territory, then they belong to no one else but the USFK. But we cannot verify this officially—because the United States basically adheres to a policy of neither confirming nor denying [NCND] the existence of nuclear weapons.

No matter what the region or country, the United States will never state that nuclear weapons are or are not deployed. It is not just in Korea that this is the case. It is the same in Japan, the Philippines, and other allies. With regard to this issue, one source connected with the U.S. Embassy in Korea states flatly: "There are no exceptions to the U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying, nor will there be in the future." There is no way to officially verify our anxieties about the convictions of Mr Chon of Mae-hyang-ri.

Why does the United States stick to its policy of NCND? It is a nuclear strategy—the so-called "strategy of uncertainty." By being ambiguous as to whether there are nuclear weapons in a given location, one seeks to maximize strategic effect. Nuclear weapons are military secrets, but it is awkward to go around saying in essence that you have them. Domestically it arouses antinuclear movements [in that country] and externally it sets off a nuclear arms race with your adversaries. Conversely, if your attitude is clearly that you don't have them, it also is disadvantageous because you run the risk of sustaining a preemptive strike from your adversary.

Israel's nuclear strategy often is cited as a typical example of such a policy of uncertainty. Surrounded by Arab states, Israel since the mid-seventies has been characterized as a country that either has the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons or actually possesses nuclear weapons, but it has neither confirmed nor denied these allegations. The U.S. NCND policy, regardless of its strategic implications, frequently is perceived as wounding Korean self-respect and sovereign sensibilities. One example: America's NATO allies receive information from the United States concerning numbers, types, locations, and methods of transport of U.S. nuclear weapons—not to mention the existence of nuclear weapons—in their countries.

A high-ranking Ministry of National Defense officer points out that, "Keeping people in the dark as to whether or not there are nuclear weapons is itself a war deterrent." He explains: "The reason that NATO and the United States share nuclear information is because NATO countries, like the United States, have their own nuclear weapons and the ability to employ them."

Even though the United States neither confirms nor denies, today many people believe it is virtually an established fact that the USFK holds nuclear weapons (tactical nuclear weapons).

Typical of those who claim that USFK has nukes is the Australian nuclear expert Peter Hayes (36, researcher at the Center for Peace Studies, University of Sydney).

His writings on nuclear weapons in Korea are singled out as required reading by our homegrown antinuclear advocates. At the meeting of the Republic of Korea-U.S. Security Issues Council in Seoul in December 1987, Hayes presented a shocking paper titled "The Dilemma of U.S.

Nuclear Policy in Korea." In this paper and several subsequent articles, by quoting extensively from U.S. Defense Department data and secret military documents and personal interviews with former officials, he attempted to present positive proof of the USFK's nuclear weapons, which had previously existed only in theory.

Hayes first went through the USFK telephone book (1985 edition) and ascertained that there was an office called the Nuclear Plans and Operations Division. Through the Organization and Functions Manual for the USFK (OF-USFK)—which he obtained through the U.S. Freedom of Information Act (USFIA)—he learned that the Nuclear Plans and Operations Division's function was to "analyze nuclear targets, plan nuclear firings, and prepare nuclear emergency plans" in Korea.

A TONG-A ILBO "special USFK investigative reporting team" also was recently able to obtain the OF-USFK Manual (published 16 September 1986), and the U.S. 8th Army telephone book to verify these facts. The U.S. 8th Army's nuclear organization and planning were detailed in parts 5.21-5.22 of the manual. The team was able to verify that the mission of the key Nuclear Operations Branch (NOB) is clearly spelled out as: advising the commander on nuclear issues; analyzing nuclear targets; planning and conducting nuclear command post exercises; coordinating USFK participation in U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and PACOM (Pacific Command) nuclear training.

Hayes also discovered that there was a Weapons Support Detachment-Korea (WSD-K). WSD-K, located in the building that houses the U.S. 8th Army Nuclear Plans and Operations Division (Building 2462) on the Yongsan compound, is the unit that links USFK nuclear weapons to the ROK Army. That is, the United States—which has the nuclear weapons—is to fire nuclear shells using ROK Army launch systems (155-mm and 203-mm guns), and the WSD-K is charged with the mission of liaison and control.

The special USFK investigative reporting team of TONG-A ILBO was likewise able to directly verify the existence of WSD-K.

The OF-USFK Manual specifies the mission of WSD-K as providing nuclear support teams able to fire nuclear weapons using the ROK Army weapons systems, carrying out a missile-firing plan for the CFC [central fire control], and conducting nuclear support training. The special investigative reporting team also was able to verify the existence of this unit in the U.S. 8th Army telephone book.

Of course, just because the appropriate units and functions are set forth in writing, it does not logically follow that nuclear weapons definitely exist. Furthermore, it has long been suggested that the U.S. 8th Army has a nuclear combat-ready unit in conformity with measures taken in the early fifties making all U.S. Army divisions worldwide reorganize into "pentomic" divisions. (This

measure calls for changes in organizational structure so as to provide the divisions with nuclear combat capability to beef up their combat strength.) Hayes revealed, however, that at a minimum there exists within the USFK a unit that deals with nuclear weapons and routinely conducts training.

Hayes, however, is cautious as to whether nuclear weapons actually exist [in Korea]. He says: "The U.S. Kunsan Air Base is the key place where the U.S. military's nuclear weapons were stored. In early 1985 there was a report that at Kunsan there were 60 nuclear bombs to be carried by F-4 and F-16 aircraft, 40 nuclear shells for 203-mm guns and 30 nuclear shells for 155-mm guns. It also said that at the U.S. 8th Army there are 21 nuclear mines (ADM's) and 70 nuclear bombs. On 9 February 1987, the U.S. Army moved and deployed to Korea a unit of Lance missiles, which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Whether nuclear warheads for the Lance missiles were also deployed is not known.... It is also said that at the ammunition depot at Tobong-san near Uijongbu there is a front-line emergency nuclear weapons storage facility. An U.S. 8th Army Special Forces unit has an ADM engineer group known as the A Team and the B Team at Yongsan Compound...."

Hayes does not actually come right out and say that there are nuclear weapons here. Even his paper, regarded as the most authoritative study, steers clear of drawing that conclusion. There have also been several suggestions or assertions by persons other than Hayes that there are nuclear weapons here: On 9 September 1983, U.S. Army Chief of Staff [General] Meyer disclosed the intention "to use tactical nuclear weapons if necessary should North Korea invade the South," thus indirectly acknowledging nuclear weapons deployment [in Korea]; on 19 October 1983, American newspaper columnist Jack Anderson claimed that 346 tactical nuclear missiles were deployed on Guam and in South Korea; on 10 January 1985, the U.S. NBC television reported that nuclear land mines (nuclear packs) were deployed at Uijongbu; in June 1987 the American Korea specialist Gregory Henderson claimed that 600-700 nuclear warheads were stockpiled at Kunsan.

Synthesizing all these claims, it is possible to conclude that there are in Korea at least several dozen U.S. tactical nuclear weapons and that their most likely storage location is Kunsan. Because of the United States's policy of NCND, however, there is no way to verify this. Perhaps we can say that there is an abundance of strong convictions, but no material evidence.

Of course there are also many people who believe there are no nuclear weapons deployed in Korea. They say: "Nowadays nuclear weapons have long-range delivery systems and can be fired from anywhere in the skies or oceans. It is not absolutely necessary to deploy or hold them ahead of time in a certain area. If the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula should become unavoidable, they can be launched from outside the

Korean peninsula." One national defense expert asks, "Would the United States put nuclear weapons on South Korean soil where there is high tension stemming from the North-South confrontation and where there are risks of nuclear weapons being captured as a result of a surprise attack from the North?" He maintains: "By making people believe that there are nuclear weapons in Korea, the United States is deterring the North Koreans from invading the South."

So are there nuclear weapons on Korean soil or not? Because of the U.S. policy of NCND this oft-repeated question still remains a source of controversy. And this question is also one which we—as the people of a sovereign state—must resolve.

Second Round of Trade Talks With U.S. End

SK2704060389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, April 26 (YONHAP)—Two days of trade talks between South Korean and U.S. officials ended here Wednesday with considerable progress on Seoul's removal of legal barriers to imports and on reducing foreign investment, but there was little headway on making the Korean market more open to agricultural imports.

The two sides agreed to hold a third round of working-level negotiations at a convenient time in the second week of May, said Kim Chol-su, Korean assistant trade and industry minister, appraising the advances made during the second round of talks as "positive."

"Considerable advances were made on the whole, especially in the aspect of redressing Seoul's policy of localization of merchandise, but it is difficult to say at this stage if the negotiations will be successful," said Kim, chief Korean delegate to the meeting.

The on-going trade talks are a package deal and there was little progress on agricultural imports, he said.

The widely divergent views on agricultural imports make it uncertain whether the United States will list South Korea as a priority foreign country in its bid to remove trade barriers to American commodities.

During the talks, the United States withdrew its demand that Korea support the U.S. position in the Uruguay round agricultural talks while South Korea promised to give "positive consideration" to the "relatively less important U.S. demand," according to Kim.

Washington urged Seoul to advance the date for liberalization of 11 agricultural imports, to announce the liberalization of another 23 agricultural items and to decrease tariffs on 20 U.S. agricultural products. The Korean side declined.

Wider opening of the Korean agricultural market, which is at the core of the negotiations, is a sensitive political issue in Seoul because of farmers' strong opposition, but it will decide the success of the third round of talks, Kim said.

Response to U.S. Trade Pressure Issue Discussed

Parties Unite To Combat Pressure

SK2704070689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling and opposition parties, joining forces to combat building U.S. trade pressure, decided Thursday to send a mission to the United States before an extra session of the National Assembly meets next month.

The team will spend four or five days in early May explaining Korea's economic situation to various U.S. leaders, policy-makers of the parties said.

The policy-makers—Yi Sung-yun of the Democratic Justice Party, Kim Pong-ho of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Hwang Pyong-tae of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Yong-hwan of the New Democratic Republican Party—also agreed to organize a 15-member task force on trade in the assembly.

They called for more countermeasures against U.S. pressure, stressing that Korea's trade surplus with the United States has been considerably reduced by the country's efforts to open domestic markets and to raise the won's value against the dollar despite domestic difficulties.

Before the meeting, Trade and Industry Minister Han Sung-su told the four that the assembly's active support is necessary to obtain U.S. understanding and cooperation.

It is desirable for Korean legislators to contact U.S. senators and representatives, Han said.

He said the United States did not understand that its trade deficit with Korea has been drastically lowered by Seoul's market liberalization policies.

Han attended the second round of Korea-U.S. trade talks in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday. A third round is due May 8-13.

Daily Urges U.S. 'Magnanimity'

SK2704065989 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 24 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "There Is a Limit to Accepting U.S. Pressure"]

[Text] The United States is indeed an incomprehensible ally. Taking into account U.S. efforts to reduce its trade deficit, we have increased the amount of products purchased from the United States, even to an excessive

degree and are pushing ahead with measures to open our markets. However, the United States puts continuous pressure on us. We can hardly understand this.

Our nation is known to mark black figures in trade with the United States. However, how many years ago did this begin? If our black figures are compared to those of Japan and Taiwan, our neighbors, they are not high. Last year, Japan recorded \$55.4 billion of black figures in trade with the United States, while Taiwan marked \$14.1 billion. However, we marked \$9.9 billion, and our ranking in black figures was merely fifth.

We hear about the possibility of exempting Japan from being categorized as a priority foreign country for trade negotiations. We are not sure whether or not this is the result of Japan's excellent public relations activities and propaganda. Is this indeed reasonable? We do not want to talk about our neighbor. However, the United States is concentrating its gunfire only on Korea without considering the source of the trade deficit it is suffering from today.

Concerning the issue of opening the markets of agricultural and marine products, how can our agricultural, marine, and livestock products compete freely with those of the United States? Is it reasonable to have products produced with difficulty by the hands of old and weak men from impoverished farms competing one-on-one with products produced by machines on a large scale from vast fields? It would not be difficult for the United States to imagine what would become of our farms when such fruits and livestock products swarm into Korea.

In such difficult circumstances, we are pushing ahead with the opening of markets. This year, we have already liberalized 82 items and are planning to open 243 more items by 1991.

Everyone is aware that this policy has been advanced with great difficulty. Why does the United States so consistently ignore our efforts? The U.S. Embassy is in our country and many U.S. economic organizations are also very active. So, how can they be so insensitive about the situation of the nation they are stationed in? We cannot but wonder what they report to their own country and what they reflect.

They say that they have difficulties because in the United States, trade policy is under Congress' control and because the United States is a nation that thoroughly represents the interests of the electorate. Does this mean that the United States is only interested in its own farmers and enterprisers and that it does not pay any attention to the situation of our farmers and the Korean economy?

The government announced that even if our country is designated a priority country for negotiations, the government has decided not to liberalize any more agricultural, marine, and livestock products other than those already announced. This decision is quite natural.

In fact, we have been displeased with the fact that our government has been dragged here and there and has practiced a begging diplomacy. We also had many things to say to the economic policymakers, who merely called for the expansion of trade, despite the fact that the groups that make profits by exporting products to the United States are different from those that suffer damages by importing U.S. agricultural products. Taking this opportunity, we urge the government to clearly establish with firm conviction the principle of accepting what can be accepted while resolutely rejecting what cannot be accepted.

Our economy is faced with the danger of going into a swamp of stagnation due to various labor-management disputes and trade discord. We are concerned that at some point the black figures in trade with the United States may become red figures. Some people are even worried that our industrial foundation may be shaken to its roots at the aggravation of the overall economy caused by the unlimited opening, after taking only the U.S. position into consideration.

Thus, we believe that both the U.S. and the Korean side should closely watch the development of the situation, at least this year, in order to undertake any task thereafter according to such development. In particular, we believe that the U.S. side should demonstrate composure and magnanimity in more sincerely considering the position of its trade partner. We would like to urge the United States to realize that if it drives one into a corner as it is doing today, its act would not benefit it in the long run, although it may have some short-term advantages.

President No's Trip to Japan Postponed

SK2704035489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] The administration decided to call off President No Tae-u's trip to Japan and is negotiating with Tokyo officials on the matter, a senior government source said yesterday.

The delay will be announced around this weekend.

No's visit will be rescheduled later and is likely to be made early next year.

The source said, "We determined it would be impractical for Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to play host to President No as he is expected to step down before the end of next month." No's official trip was tentatively slated for May 24-27.

"But," he went on, "We are not in the position to unilaterally postpone the presidential trip. And we are expecting that the Japanese prime minister request president No to put it off before he embarks on a swing to ASEAN nations Saturday."

The Japanese Foreign Ministry yesterday informally informed the Korean embassy in Tokyo of its hope for a delay of No's trip which was due to be made at the invitation of Takeshita who has visited Seoul as prime minister twice—first during No's inaugural ceremony and second during the opening ceremony of last summer's Olympic games.

Korean Amb. Yi Won-kyong reported to the Foreign Ministry that he also judged that it would be desirable for No to defer the May visit.

Yi is having a series of consultation, with Japanese officials "to settle the delicate problem without damage to both government leaders," the source said.

Another informed source foresaw a presidential trip to Tokyo next year, perhaps in march, after Japan returns to stability in her domestic political scene under "a new, firm" leadership.

He said, "I see it as almost impossible that Japan will find time to invite a state guest this year as she will soon enter into hectic campaigning for parliamentary elections."

If No's trip to Japan is arranged for early next year, there is high possibility that his itinerary might include a visit to the United States.

Economic Committee With Japan Holds 2-Day Meeting

No Stresses Cooperation

OW2504140889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 25 KYODO—President No Tae-u on Tuesday told a delegation of the Japanese business community that South Korea wants to contribute to the international community through closer cooperation with Japan.

Noting the expected advent of an "Asia-Pacific age" in the 21st century, he stressed the importance of Japan and South Korea promoting mutual cooperation as partners, Japanese sources said.

The president also asked the Japanese businessmen for redoubled cooperation in bilateral trade and the transfer of technology to South Korea.

He made the remarks and requests at a luncheon held at the Blue House Presidential Mansion for the nine businessmen, including Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

The Japanese businessmen are here to attend the 21st session of the private Japan-South Korea joint economic committee, which opened Tuesday.

At the two-day meeting, about 300 businessmen from the two countries will discuss bilateral economic cooperation and South Korea's trade deficit with Japan.

Committee Issues Joint Statement

SK2704041089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 27 (YONHAP)—The Korea-Japan economic committee ended a two-day meeting here Wednesday with a pledge to redress trade imbalance lopsidedly in disfavor of South Korea.

A closing statement said the group will cooperate in trade, investment and technology as well as uphold the principle of free trade under the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

The statement specifically stressed the need for horizontal division of labor and complementary cooperation, promotion of cooperation in third countries and cooperation in the financing, insurance and distribution sectors, which Seoul is opening.

In a move to narrow Seoul's chronic trade deficit with Tokyo, committee members agreed to dispatch five Korean missions for export promotion to Tokyo this year and to encourage exchanges of leading businessmen.

Pak Yong-hak, honorary chairman of the Dainong Co., led the Korean delegation to the private sector goodwill body, while the Japanese side was headed by Binsuke Sugiura, chairman of the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.

In a joint press conference winding up the conference, Sugiura attributed the recent worsening of the bilateral trade imbalance partly to foreign exchange rates.

Commenting on the Australian proposal for an Asia-Pacific economic cooperative body, Sugihara stressed that regional economic cooperation should not be developed into an isolated bloc, though he admitted the necessity of such a group.

Pak said the increase of the trade deficit stems from Seoul's rising imports of Japanese merchandise due to labor disputes in Korea and Tokyo's increasing imports from the United States in response to U.S. pressure.

Exchange Bank Head Meets With Polish Banker

SK2704023289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 89 p 8

[Text] Yi Yong-man, president of the state-run Korea Exchange Bank, exchanged opinions of mutual concern with Jerzy Malce, president of the Bank Polska Kasa Opieki of Poland, yesterday at his office.

The Polish bank is exclusively in charge of export financing for Polish enterprises.

Approval Needed for Inter-Korean Contacts

SK2704040189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 27 (YONHAP)—South Koreans will be required to obtain governmental approval if they want to contact North Koreans in foreign countries, a spokesman for the National Reunification Board said Thursday.

"Considering current South-North Korean relations, it is the government's judgement that rash and reckless contact by Koreans abroad is undesirable," he said. "Dissidents or dissident organizations, influenced by the unauthorized visit of dissident Pastor Mun Ik-hwan to Pyongyang last month, are expected to try to contact North Korean individuals or organizations."

South Koreans must obtain approval from the government to participate in North Korean cultural or academic events abroad, he said.

The government, however, will not demand approval if South Koreans casually meet North Koreans during international sports events or social settings, he said.

On Saturday, the government will adopt a directive on inter-Korea exchanges and cooperation featuring a section on how to contact North Koreans. The directive, which will go into effect when it is signed by President No Tae-u, will be applicable until a bill on inter-Korea exchanges and cooperation, currently awaiting action, is passed by the National Assembly.

Hwang Sok-yong Interviewed on Trip North

SK2704071189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
26 Apr 89 p 2

[Interview with South Korean novelist Hwang Sok-yong by correspondent Choe Yong-won in Beijing—date not given]

[Text] [Choe] Will you tell us the details of your visit to North Korea?

[Hwang] Before I went to the North I discussed the issue of my visit with officials of the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP], Mr Yi Chong-chan of the Democratic Justice Party, Mr Kim Sang-hyon of the Reunification Democratic Party, and Kim Yong-tae, deputy director of the General Federation of Nationalist Writers and Artists of South Korea secretariat.

Mr Yi gave me a word of encouragement to consider the writers meeting in an affirmative way. Within a week after the discussion of my visit to the North, I received a reply from the ANSP permitting my visit. I left Japan on 18 March and arrived in Pyongyang on 20 April via Beijing. I departed Pyongyang on 24 April, having stayed in North Korea for 35 days.

[Choe] What were your activities in North Korea?

[Hwang] I met with a number of North Korean writers. I stayed in a place called the "First Pyongyang Creative Work Office" located in the outskirts of Pyongyang. While I stayed there, Choe Song-chil, director of the First Pyongyang Creative Work Office of the Writers Union of North Korea's General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, stayed in my next room. He helped me in many ways. Paek In-chun, chairman of the federation, and Choe Yong-hwa, vice chairman of the federation, stopped by in turn day and night. We drank together and talked about literature, families, love, and romantic experiences.

[Choe] Any other activity?

[Hwang] I tried to meet as many people as possible. I visited an apartment where ordinary people lived and stopped by the farms. I first toured Pyongyang and then visited farms one by one in Hwanghae Province, North and South Pyongan Provinces, Kangwon Province, and Chagang Province. I merely passed through North and South Hamgyong Provinces by car. When I traveled a Mercedes Benz with chauffeur was allocated to me, and Choe Song-chil, director of the First Creative Work Office, always accompanied me.

[Choe] Did you encounter any inconvenience while collecting materials?

[Hwang] I had no difficulties. "Almost" free collection of materials was possible. In addition, the North Korean side assigned two maids and one female cook to me in order to help my work.

[Choe] Would you explain more about the "First Creative Work Office"?

[Hwang] It was an independent large-scale building with 10 rooms. Each room has a library, bedrooms, and a living room. I learned that the North Korean writers do not stay in their homes when they write a story but engage in creative work in the Creative Work Office they belong to, such as the First and Second Creative Work Offices, while sleeping and eating there. The most famous place is the 15 April Creative Work Office, which was named after Kim Il-song's birthday. It has a library, a gymnasium where table tennis and billiard tables are furnished, and a movie room. In particular, the library was very large, and three sides of this library were packed with books. I saw many books published in the West, not to mention North Korean books, as well as Chinese and Soviet books.

[Choe] Have you met with Kim Il-song?

[Hwang] Yes. I met him once, together with Rev Mun Ik-hwan. We had lunch and talked together for about 2 hours. We had no talks about political issues. President Kim told me that he read my book, "Chang Kil-san." I had the impression that President Kim has read many books.

[Choe] What other North Korean writers did you meet?

[Hwang] I met with the families of Yi Ki-yong, Pak Tae-won, and Yi Yong-ak. I also met Hong Sok-chun, who is the grandson of Hong Myong-hui and a writer. We became very close friends. I had many conversations with them every night. They seemed to know many things about South Korean literature. They also knew that North Korean works are published in South Korea.

[Choe] How was the North Korean writers' lives?

[Hwang] I visited their apartments many times. I felt that although their material life was not as good as that in South Korea, their life was equal. It seemed to me that they regard excessive possessions, more than what is required, as a crime.

[Choe] Did you hear news about Seoul?

[Hwang] I asked the North Korean side to let me read South Korean newspapers and foreign news reports. Thus, I could hear daily news through memoranda the North Korean side handed over to me. I was also aware of the arrest of Rev Mun.

[Choe] Reports say that when you return to Seoul, you will be arrested.

[Hwang] I acted and worked in a fair and just manner. My arrest would be a great achievement in the history of the reunification movement. My arrest would be a badge of honor. I would regard the arrest as a more honorable event than that of Rev Mun who was arrested many more times than me. Did we not waste half a century with discord and antagonism? I hope that Seoul will resolve the problems by taking a broad view of the matter, not based on apprehension.

[Choe] We understand that you have signed an agreement on cultural exchanges.

[Hwang] My visit to the North was not designed to resolve any political issue. I simply went there in order to recover the homogeneity of national culture, and had cultural contacts under such a purpose. I intend to discuss the agreement with relevant staffs of the General Federation of Nationalist Writers and Artists of South Korea after I return to Seoul.

[Choe] What route do you plan to take when you return to Seoul?

[Hwang] I am going to leave for Japan as soon as the Japanese Embassy issues the visa. I plan to take the Chinese Civil Aviation Airline flight which departs for Japan this evening instead of the Japanese Airline flight that takes off tomorrow. I intend to stay in Japan for about a month.

[Choe] What is your plan in Japan?

[Hwang] While staying there for about a month, I am going to write a travelogue of my visit to North Korea, the length of which will be about 1,200 to 1,300 manuscript pages. If I cannot complete it during this period, I intend to extend my stay through a visa extension until the end of June in order to complete my story.

Plans To Write About Trip

SK2704025689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Apr 89 p 7

[Text] Novelist Hwang Sok-yong said yesterday he would stay in Tokyo for as long as two months to write up his journey to North Korea for publication, it was learned yesterday.

Hwang disclosed the plan by telephone interviews with journalists here. Hwang is in Beijing after a month-long clandestine visit to Pyongyang. He is scheduled to leave Beijing today for Tokyo.

In the phone interviews, Hwang said he met with ruling Democratic Justice Party secretary general Yi Chong-chan and opposition Democratic Reunification Party vice president Kim Sang-hyon and an official of the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] for consultations on his planned trip to the North. The dinner meeting was held one month before leaving for Pyongyang, he said.

Hwang quoted secretary general Yi as saying that the "present atmosphere will favor Hwang's visit to Pyongyang." Hwang said he even got permission from the ANSP for to go to the North.

According to Hwang, he left Tokyo March 18 and arrived in Pyongyang March 18 and arrived in Pyongyang March 20 via Beijing. He departed Pyongyang April 24 for Beijing.

"I thought issuance of a passport was tantamount to government permission for my trip to North Korea," Hwang was quoted as saying.

On reports that he would be arrested upon arriving at Kimpo Airport, Hwang said, "That won't go down with me."

Hwang said he would leave Beijing March 27 for Tokyo. He said he asked the Japanese authorities for a visa to stay in Tokyo for one month. However, he said he would stay there for as long as two months if deemed necessary.

Hwang told reporters that during his stay in Japan he would write about what he saw and experienced in his 35-day long visit to North Korea.

The planned essays will be on "Pyongyang streets and citizens," "building structures of Pyongyang," "students, youth and children" and the like, he said.

In-depth analysis of discussions he held with North Koreans on literature and philosophy will also be included in the planned writings, Hwang said.

Police To Stop May Day Workers Rally

SK2704031889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
27 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] The government will not allow the National Headquarters for Wage struggle and Revision of Labor Law to stage a mammoth rally of workers at the Yoido plaza in southern Seoul on Sunday in commemoration of the centennial of the International May Day.

In a statement following a meeting of the related ministers yesterday, the government made a strong point that if the dissident group goes ahead with its plan, the law-enforcement authorities will have a recourse to state power to block the massive rally.

Ministers of Labor, Home Affairs and Justice huddled together at the meeting to discuss measures to effectively counter the massive May Day rally.

The government explained that if the dissident group is allowed to hold the event on Yoido, violence and destructive activities will no doubt cause considerable confusion to public peace and order in Seoul and in its metropolitan area.

A major clash is expected between dissident unionists and police as union activists, ignoring a ban, vowed to push ahead with the rally.

Police said Tuesday they would abort the rally by force if and when the organizers push ahead in defiance to the ban.

Leaders from 58 dissident organizations including Chonminnyon, a nationwide dissident group, and Chondaehyop, an activist student body, pledged to support the May Day rally, which is organized by an ad-hoc committee of dissident unionists for wage struggles.

On April 10 the organizers sought permission for Saturday's rally, but police turned it down because "the paperwork was incomplete."

The National Headquarters for Wage Struggle and Revision of Labor Law said they would file a written request with Seoul Metropolitan Police again to make it legal tomorrow when the new Assembly and Demonstration Law goes into effect.

But police argued the rally would be illegal because they have already banned and the request was made before the new law takes effect.

The rally organizers reject the police claim, denouncing the ban as "suppression of union activities." They said that "the ban contradicts the new law and just doesn't make sense."

The Federation of Korean Trade Unions, however, said they would not hold any ceremony to celebrate May Day, reversing its earlier decision.

Prosecutors Increase Penalty for Firebomb Use

SK2704031689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
27 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] In a determined move to root out firebomb users, prosecutors have set a policy under which bomb throwers and those who make, keep or carry the dangerous weapons will be placed under arrest.

Under the stern policy, the law enforcement authorities will apply charges of arson or obstruction of official duty, instead of the violation of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration or mere violence, against the firebomb users. To that effect, prosecutors yesterday sent police guidelines on how to handle those checked with petrol bombs.

The frequency of firebomb use has been increasing markedly these days, pointing out that the hand-made incendiary bottles are used not only for the purpose of protest, but also for arson or assault.

Police were told to arrest the Molotov cocktail users and those who brew and transport the weapons. Police were also instructed to operate special task forces which will arrest and collect evidence to incriminate firebomb users.

At the same time, prosecutors will no longer withhold indictments against firebomb users. Thus far, prosecutors have often withheld indicting them when they show repentance and submit notes regretting their misdeeds.

At present, the maximum penalty for firebomb throwers is a two-year imprisonment, if they are charged with violation of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. Molotov cocktail users also face imprisonment for more than two years when the Punishment Law on Violence is applied against them.

But, the story will be different if the new prosecution policy takes effect.

If the arson charges in the Criminal Code are applied against the firebomb users, they will face prison terms of five years at minimum. They will face imprisonment of more than seven years once casualties are caused by their use of the petrol bombs. In worst cases, they will be imprisoned for life or face capital punishment.

Those who are arrested while manufacturing the firebombs aiming to attack government offices will face five-year jail terms at maximum.

According to the new guidelines, firebomb throwers who inflict injuries on police will face up to life imprisonment, if they are charged with obstruction of special official duty.

A senior prosecutor said that the step was inevitable because of wide-spread use of firebombs in demonstrations and the subsequent rise in casualties and property damages. He added that the law enforcement authorities will put an end to the firebomb use at any cost.

Suppression of Left-Leaning Forces Criticized

SK2604125589 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
22 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "A Plot by the Defenders of the Old System to Crack Down on the Democratic and Reunification Forces—We Criticize the So-called 'Theory of Confrontation Between the Conservatives and Reformers'"]

[Text] The freedom of thought that the liberal democracy claims it defends is preconditioned in principle on the plurality of thought. However, the government's classification of thought into two camps, namely conservatives and reformers, and its "forcible recruitment" of diversified groups and forces according to the government's own interpretation based on this dichotomy cannot but be regarded as an act of distorting the essential scheme of things. Of course, there can be conservative ideology and reformist thoughts. However, lurking behind the move to standardize various types of thought existing in our society to make them uniform and fit into the two sets of thought, that is to say, "conservative and reformist," while ignoring the historic conditions and the prevailing situation, is obviously a political scheme.

While not being able to present a persuasive definition and frame of reference regarding the "leftward drifting force," the government is now trying to cut and mold the types of thought hiding inside the human intellect as it pleases. Why is this happening? What makes the government fabricate and spread such "a groundless rumor," namely the dichotomous theory of "confrontation between the conservatives and reformers," and thereby heighten the social crisis?

First, the "theory of conservatives and reformers" has been clearly expressed in the "theory of the grand alliance of conservatives and reformers." Its goal is to stress the fact that the standard of values pursued by the current government and the opposition forces is essentially the same. Its other goal is to put particular stress on the fact that the rival parties find no differences in their basic approach toward the promotion of democracy. In other words, the rival parties are driven by their strategic urge to paint themselves as the ardent defenders of liberal democracy who are doing their best to break with the past and liquidate the irregularities committed by the Fifth Republic.

Second, behind "the grand alliance of conservatives and reformers" the government seeks to achieve its machine-politics goal of making up for its weak public support on the one hand and on the other of playing one opposition party off against the other as they engage in the competition to put forth the image of being the true opposition, thereby atrophying the opposition parties' united offensive against the government.

Third, by taking advantage of the people's traditional hostility to the so-called "leftward drifting forces," which the anticommunist ideology has wrongly trained them to have, those in power are now papering over the feuds and clashes arising in the process of democratization by calling these a full-scale ideological crisis. In other words, those in power have now embarked upon "an adventurous road" in a bid to defend and justify the conservative forces' vested undemocratic and reactionary interests which they may lose when society is democratized.

The "theory of the conservatives and reformers," in which the existence of "the leftists" is recognized too generously while ignoring the tradition of political history which has been dominated by "the rightists," is in practice preconditioned on the obliteration of the "leftists." It is nothing but a last-ditch effort by those in power who are bent on stubbornly justifying their position as the defenders of the old system by branding the critical forces of all stripes as "leftward drifting forces." If a clear-cut classification of ideology is absolutely necessary, then it is more appropriate to perceive today's Korean society to be in the midst of a confrontation between the forces that call for democratization, reunification, and national independence and the antireunification, antidemocratization, and antinational forces. In particular, former Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-kap's unconstitutional remarks about the need to revise the current Constitution and terror inflicted on editor O Hong-kun have given clear expression to this kind of logic.

The government and the governing party, which cling to "order and stability" so ardently, are now deliberately conjuring up social unrest by breathtakingly propagating and agitating "the theory of impending confrontation between the conservatives and reformers." Our society is badly in need of a grand alliance of the advocates of democracy and reunification, not a grand alliance of conservatives and reformers. Therefore, what we urgently need at this moment is not "ferreting out of leftward drifting and pro-communist forces," but "containing of the antidemocracy and antireunification forces."

National Teachers College Request Police Help

SK2704011889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
27 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] A Seoul university has requested police intervention to quell students' occupation of the school campus.

Seoul National Teachers' College president Kim Pong-su officially requested Socho Police on Tuesday to break up the on-campus student protests and sit-ins, according to police.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry warned it will close the troubled state-run school temporarily unless the dispute is settled by this Saturday.

Students will be denied entry into the campus if the threatened action is taken. All school functions, except maintenance, will be stopped, the ministry said.

Students have been continuing protests demanding tuition freeze and the right to participate in school administration since last March 15.

The stand-off worsened when Nam Tae-hyon, a student of the state-run college, burned himself to death on April 9 and school administrators suspended classes indefinitely, effective April 15.

This is the second time that the college has asked police forces to intervene. Authorities turned down the first request April 12 during students' clash with Nam's family members over funeral processions for the dead student.

To counter the class suspension, students at the teachers' college have been moving to set up an independent academic system where they invite lecturers from outside the school and hold their own seminars and discussions.

Students claimed that they have to adopt such a system because professors have voluntarily given up their duties of teaching.

Posters were put up announcing "independent" classes and notices were sent to college students to attend them.

Trouble at the college is just a part of the nationwide campus turmoil. Korea University has suspended all classes since April 15 amid student calls for resignation of the school president.

Hallim University in Chunchon, Kangwon-do, also canceled classes from April 5 in a clash over tuition freeze and election of the school president.

All the 37 art professors at Hongik University, meanwhile, announced Tuesday that they will suspend classes until the students "come to their senses."

Demanding tuition freeze and disclosure of university finances, students at one of the country's most competitive art universities have been occupying the office of the school president since April 10.

More than 800 students raided the campus Tuesday afternoon and pulled out some 3,000 classroom furniture pieces prior to the school announcement of class suspension, a school spokesman said. He said little new furniture was damaged.

The spokesman said all the first-year students of the private university in western Seoul boycotted classes yesterday.

"Classes were conducted 'partially' for other students," he said.

Students at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies recently boycotted a mid-term exam in protest against an incident where a student lost one eye during a demonstration. Students claim the tragedy was caused by riot troops.

Many more universities in Seoul and other areas are still locked in disputes related to the size of tuition and school finances.

Nearly 80 colleges and universities have already been forced to freeze tuition to last year's levels under pressure from students.

DJP Ignores Opposition Call for Confidence Vote
SK2704034089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] The governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] yesterday disregarded the revived call of the three opposition leaders for a vote of confidence in President No Tae-u.

Upon hearing the report that Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil unexpectedly renewed their demand for the interim assessment of President No's performance in their marathon talks, DJP officers met to discuss how to respond to the demand.

DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae commented after the meeting with party chairman Pak Chun-kyu and other key officers, "The interim assessment is no longer required as the people don't want it."

DJP, Opposition Begin Negotiations on Issues
SK2704060189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul April 27 (YONHAP)—Ruling and opposition party floor leaders began negotiations Thursday on pressing political problems as the heads of the three opposition parties sat down together to work out common positions on national issues.

The four floor leaders agreed to convene the National Assembly May 10-31 for discussions on cleaning up the legacy of the Chon Tu-hwan administration and on labor

disputes. They agreed that ex-President Chon should testify on misdeeds committed during his seven-year rule, but differed on the form of the testimony, sources said.

The question of testimony by Chon and his predecessor, former President Choe Kyu-ha, may develop into a major political issue as the three Kims—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—have made the testimony a condition for completing legislative investigation of Fifth Republic irregularities.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has proposed that the former presidents testify only once and that the Fifth Republic probe be closed with the testimony.

The DJP insists on opposition guarantees that there will be no arguments after his testimony. The opposition has ruled out any guarantees, but is likely to compromise on the testimony issue in a meeting expected next month between president No Tae-u and three Kims, the sources said.

The three Kims have proposed talks with No to find solutions to numerous pressing problems.

A close aide said Wednesday that Chon is ready to testify before the National Assembly if it contributes to ending the investigation and helps political stability.

Chon and his wife have been in exile at a remote buddhist temple since last November, when he apologized for his seven years of iron-fisted misrule and surrendered his wealth to the state.

But the four parties find common ground on one issue, the urgent need to reduce U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its market wider, and are expected to easily agree to send a parliamentary delegation to the United States to seek ways of easing trade friction between the two countries.

Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung Struggle Over Seat
SK2704033089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Breaking Ice"]

[Text] The atmosphere of the get-together of three Kims made people feel like they were walking on thin ice, apparently because of their uncomfortable relations among them in recent days.

Kim Yong-sam appeared first at the conference site and took up the center seat, which has been usually reserved for his rival Kim Tae-chung out of courtesy for his status as president of the largest opposition party in terms of parliamentary strength.

Kim Tae-chung appeared later and attempted to take the center seat as he has customarily done in the past. However, Kim Yong-sam would not budge from his seat, forcing Kim Tae-chung to settle for chair beside Kim.

Yesterday's meeting of the three Kims was their first in 53 days.

Kim Yong-sam then broke the ice by talking of the high rate of car accidents caused by drunken driving.

Kim Tae-chung revealed the fact that an influential politician in Sweden had had his bright political career cut short due to drunken driving.

Kim Chong-pil got a word in edgewise, saying that drunken driving should be sternly dealt with since it can lead to homicide.

Kim Tae-chung Optimistic About Four-Party System
SK2704020289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
27 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Hope for Future"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday said that the prime task for the opposition camp is to provide the people with hope for tomorrow.

Meeting with reporter at his private mansion in Tokyo-tong shortly before heading to the National Assembly for a three-way meeting of opposition leaders, Kim, president of the No. 1 opposition party, stressed that the three Kims meeting should serve as an occasion to bring all pending political and social issues into the parliament machinery, thus lightening the political burden being shouldered by the people.

He then underscored the need for a four-way meeting between President No Tae-u and the three Kims.

"I am very much optimistic on a four-party cooperation system," Kim said.

NDRP Head Calls for Reflection on Incompetence
SK2704013889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
27 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Reflecting Past Activities"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday argued that the opposition parties should reflect seriously on their incompetence in tiding over political and social instability together with the ruling camp.

Things went from bad to worse while the three opposition parties remained dispersed by twos and threes, slandering each other, Kim, president of the minor opposition NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] maintained.

"I can't help but feel grave responsibility as an opposition party leader whenever I meet people who complain of incapacitated institutional politics," Kim added.

*** Party System Requires Internal Democracy**
41070083 Seoul SIN TONG-A in Korean
Mar 89 pp 240-247

[Article by Sogang University Prof Yu Chae-chon: "The Opposition Parties Should Be the First To Liquidate Authoritarianism"—an article in a special series entitled: "What Is Demanded of the Opposition Parties Under the Current Political Situation in Which the Ruling Party Is in the Minority"]

[Text] Recently, the leaders of the three opposition parties left for a trip abroad and while they were gone their parties became so inactive that their offices looked almost desolate. Their party offices, usually bustling with activity, became quiet and, according to people living nearby, practically no business was done in the office of one opposition party. Even at a party executive meeting, the conferees did nothing but attack other parties at random, addressing practically no party affairs.

Criticizing this state of affairs in the opposition parties, one newspaper carried an article entitled "The Three Parties With Their Bosses Absent." In the past, as a matter of fact, opposition parties in our country have been criticized time and time again for being premodern "clannish parties," each built around a paternal, charismatic boss. Naturally, this criticism has given rise to the demand that "internal democracy" be established within the opposition parties. But this demand remains unfulfilled.

[It is quite natural that the opposition parties, which have taken the lead in demanding political democracy, should achieve democracy within themselves. By so doing, the opposition parties would enable the overall political democratization of the country to take root in the public and secure public support and thus perfect their qualities as parties eligible to be entrusted with the reins of government.]

Needless to say, such criticism or demands do not apply to opposition parties alone. The situation is the same in the ruling party. The criticism applies all the more to the ruling party because, as pointed out by political scientists, in the anomalous political process which evolves after inauguration of each government, the government uses its party mainly as an instrument of support and mobilization to compensate for the weakness of lack of government legitimacy—the issue of legitimacy inevitably confronts them.

The reason why we particularly want the opposition parties to establish internal democracy is that the ruling party has persistently striven to achieve political democracy in our country. In other words, it is because we think that it is quite natural that the opposition parties, which have taken the lead in demanding political democracy, should themselves establish internal democracy, and because democracy within the opposition parties will bring about the overall political democratization of

the country as it takes root and spreads among the public. Furthermore, when the opposition parties achieve internal democracy, they will win support from the public who aspire to political democracy in our country and, in the long run, firmly develop the traits of a party eligible to be entrusted with the reins of government. From the standpoint of these expectations, let us now examine how the public views the opposition parties in our country.

Personality-Dominated History of Opposition Parties

First, as far as organization goes, political parties, the ruling party in particular, have only central party machinery and practically no local party network. They have each a bulky party machinery at the center, but their local party apparatuses are activated only at election time. As a result, they have the structural weakness of not representing public opinion from the grassroots upward.

Another common problem with opposition parties is that they are parties built around personalities. This provides grounds for criticism that opposition parties in our country are nothing more than factional clannish groups. The history of opposition parties in our country since the founding of our republic shows that they were not organized on the basis of particular classes or strata or particular political ideals, but that they came and went as a handful of political leaders and their supporters banded together or broke up.

One opposition party official, criticizing another opposition party, said that it is "a party by a certain Kim, for a certain Kim, and of a certain Kim." This criticism does not apply exclusively to the particular party to which it was directed. That diagnosis is applicable, to one degree or another, to all the present opposition parties in our country. This characteristic of the opposition parties is proved by the fact that, in all the opposition parties, let alone the ruling party, conditions are such that it is difficult for any party official to object to the opinions of the executives or the party president.

Needless to say, the first and foremost reason that the opposition parties have existed as clannish parties built around personalities and factions is the crippled nature of politics in our country. In other words, its cause can be found in the authoritarian political structure. Never has a party occupied the center of the power structure under the system of one-man rule that uses the hypertrophic state apparatus as a means of maintaining power, and which has the bureaucrats and the military as its support base.

Both the ruling and opposition parties have been kept out of the power center. The ruling party has functioned as a group that in the parliament unilaterally supports presidential directives and clothes the exercise of sovereign power with the garb of legitimacy, whereas opposition parties have existed as unions of politicians opposed

to the man in power, the groups excluded from the power structure. In addition, authoritarian government barred the public from participating in government.

The ill effects of authoritarian government's exclusion of political parties from participation in government have been far more manifest in opposition parties than in the ruling party. With the government repressing the opposition parties by using the state machinery as a means of rewarding and punishing, joining an opposition party meant deprivation of the personal and material liberties and rights of the individuals involved. According to an analysis by political scientists, this naturally left opposition parties with no choice but to recruit their members mainly from among people with personal ties to existing politicians. For this reason, factionalism has intensified, and opposition parties have remained close to the levels of their early stages, namely, that of cadre parties staffed mainly by their local chapter chairmen.

Candidate Nomination System Fans Authoritarianism

What strengthened and promoted the process of turning opposition parties into rigid one-man-centered parties or factional parties against this background of their political structures was the system adopted under the Third Republic of nominating National Assembly candidates by party. Beginning with the sixth National Assembly, the founders of the Third Republic, with the professed purpose of achieving responsible party government, by law required political parties to nominate official candidates for National Assembly elections. This requirement rendered it impossible for anyone desiring to run for a National Assembly election to dare to go against those who exercise the power of nomination or to challenge the authority of the party.

The system requiring political parties to nominate official candidates for the National Assembly was abolished beginning with the election of the ninth National Assembly. However, the ratio of elected independents to the total number of assemblymen has constantly been smaller by far than that of party-nominated candidates. For instance, the ratio of elected party nominees to elected independents was 56.7 percent to 16.5 percent in the 9th National Assembly election; 60.1 percent to 8.6 percent in the 10th National Assembly election; 33.8 percent to 10.6 percent in the 11th National Assembly election; and 45.4 percent to 13.7 percent in the 12th National Assembly election. This indicates that the political climate making it difficult for independent candidates to be elected has become entrenched.

To be nominated by a party is to have an advantage in the election. It offers much of what are commonly known as party premiums, such as the benefit of using the party organization in the election, receiving financial support from political funds, having party leaders campaign in support of the nominees, and receiving public support

based on party preference. So, it is quite natural that everyone wants a party nomination. This makes it imperative to be loyal to the boss who exercises nominating power.

To put it in another way, the one-man-centered system of each party is maintained and strengthened, and factionalism is preserved through the exercise of nominating power. This leaves no room in our National Assembly for lawmakers to cross their party line in casting their votes. As long as the party president's stand becomes the party order, and deviation from this order is regarded as detrimental to the interests of the party, it is difficult to imagine that any party member will dare cast his vote as dictated by his conviction or conscience.

However, the privatized nature of opposition parties operates as a limiting factor in securing or expanding public support, no matter how much they may insist that theirs are public-minded parties. This limitation of the opposition parties had been well substantiated by various public polls. Some of the examples are given below.

Polls Indicating Distrust in Existing Parties

Various polls conducted in the past year or so indicate that the popularity of the four parties remains practically unchanged. Since the National Assembly hearings began, the popularity of RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] has increased somewhat. But the popularity of the four parties in the past several months remain roughly constant: with the RDP at about 27 percent, the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] at about 22 percent, the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] at about 17 percent, and the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] at about 12 percent. (10 February CHOSON ILBO/Korea Gallup poll)

However, we should pay attention not to changes in the popularity of each party or how they rank in terms of popularity, but to the extent and state of public distrust in the existing parties.

From this point of view, the following results of opinion polls deserve attention. In a nationwide survey conducted at the end of October 1988 by the Social Sciences Research Institute of Seoul National University, one of the questions asked was "To which party do you feel you are closest?" About 24 percent of the respondents answered, "I have no party to which I feel any affinity;" this percentage was greater than that polled by any existing party.

Incidentally, the popularity of the four parties in the aforementioned survey were: the PPD, about 23 percent; the RDP, about 20 percent; the DJP, about 20 percent; and the NDRP, about 12 percent.

On the other hand, according to a nationwide poll conducted in early December 1988 by the Sogang University Institute of Journalistic Culture, the ranking of

the parties in terms of popularity was in this order: the RDP, about 30 percent; the PPD, about 24 percent; the DJP, about 13 percent; the NDRP, about 13 percent; independents, about 3 percent. About 17 percent replied that they support none of the existing parties.

According to an 18 December CHOSON ILBO/Korea Gallup poll, the popularity of each party was: the RDP, about 25 percent; the PPD, about 21 percent; the DJP, about 15 percent; the NDRP, about 12 percent; "no party to support," about 19 percent; independent, about 1 percent. The results of several other polls have been reported, but we will leave them out here.

What these polls have in common is the fact that about 20 percent of the respondents indicated that they distrust the existing political parties. This percentage corresponds to the popularity given to any single party, signifying that at least 20 percent of eligible voters either distrust the existing parties or wish to see the emergence of a new party.

In this connection, a poll conducted in April 1988 by the Sogang University Institute of Journalistic Culture shows the following response to the question, "What do you think about the opposition parties these days?": "The opposition parties should be unconditionally merged into one," about 48 percent; "A new party dissociated from existing opposition parties should emerge," 29 percent; "It is best to leave them separate as they are now," 8 percent; "I do not know, or I have no interest," 16 percent.

Judging from these data, the author believes that opposition parties should free themselves from egocentric obsession with the question of how much more support the other party is getting or where they rank in terms of popularity, and should pay more attention to the public view of the existing opposition parties.

One No, Three Kims With Falling Popularity

The same is true with what is commonly known as the three Kims. In the last election, No Tae-u polled about 37 percent; Kim Yong-sam, about 28 percent; Kim Tae-chung about 27 percent; and Kim Chong-pil, about 8 percent.

A survey conducted in early December 1988 by the Sogang University Institute of Journalistic Culture showed the following personal popularity rates: No Tae-u, about 23 percent; Kim Tae-chung, about 22 percent; Kim Yong-sam, about 17 percent; Kim Chong-pil, about 13 percent; others, about 25 percent. Meanwhile, an 18 December 1988 Gallup poll showed the following popularity rates: No Tae-u, about 29 percent; Kim Tae-chung, about 23 percent; Kim Yong-sam about 15 percent; Kim Chong-pil, about 13 percent; "support none," about 8 percent.

The popularity rates as shown in the February 1989 Gallup poll were as follows: No Tae-u, about 30 percent; Kim Tae-chung, about 22 percent; Kim Yong-sam, about 16 percent; Kim Chong-pil, about 12 percent; and "support none," about 9 percent.

All these polls show that except for Kim Chong-pil, the popularity of all the party heads falls below the percentage of votes they polled in the last presidential election. It is particularly noteworthy that in the Sogang University survey, people desiring the emergence of new leaders accounted for 25 percent of the respondents, a higher rate than the popularity rate polled by any of the existing party leaders.

The three Kims and Mr No Tae-u should seriously ponder what this outcome signifies. They should not feel happy or unhappy about seeing their popularity rates go up or down slightly (by only 1 percentage point), or their popularity ranking moving up or down compared with each other, letting their supporters call the pollsters to berate them for the outcome of the surveys. Instead they should first think about what lesson to learn from the fact that they have failed to receive even the same level of popular support that they had in the last presidential election.

Public distrust in existing opposition parties has been manifest in other opinion polls and ballots. According to the "Results of a Survey of Political Opinions of Koreans," conducted in July 1988 by the Korean Society of Political Science, the public made the following response to the question of how well each party is playing its role as a political party.

First, the percentages of positive answers given with regard to the three opposition parties were: the PPD, about 28 percent; the RDP, about 26 percent; and the NDRP, about 28 percent; (the DJP, about 26 percent).

On the other hand, the percentages of negative answers saying the parties are not functioning properly were: the PPD, about 22 percent; the RDP, about 14 percent; the NDRP, about 16 percent; (the DJP, about 23 percent). These figures indicate that in the opinion of the public, the opposition parties are fulfilling their role improperly as much as they are fulfilling it properly.

Next, responses to the survey question that queried on what basis the eligible voters planned to cast their votes for candidates in the 13th National Assembly election are also very instructive. We will refer to the results of some of the surveys conducted. According to a joint survey by HANGUK ILBO, Sogang University, and Yonhui University, carried in the 5 April 1988 issue of HANGUK ILBO, approximately 11 percent said they would vote on the basis of the political parties to which the candidates belonged. According to the results of a CHUNGANG SVP [survey of voter preference] survey carried in the 5 April 1988 issue of CHUNGANG ILBO, 13 percent said that they would vote on the basis of the

candidates' parties. In the April 1988 survey by the Sogang University Institute of Journalistic Culture, about 9 percent said they would vote on the basis of the candidates' parties.

Votes Cast on a 'Party' Basis Rather Than on a 'Personality' Basis

What does this kind of response signify? If our political parties had strong characteristics as policy-oriented parties and enjoyed the support of particular classes or strata based on such characteristics, the percentage of eligible voters saying they would vote for candidates on the basis of the parties they belonged to could not be so low. What does it signify then when each party, priding itself as a public party, confidently nominates its official candidates and eligible voters are inclined to vote far more on the basis of the personal character of the candidates than on the basis of their party backgrounds?

I feel like asking our opposition parties whether they have directed that same question to themselves. They should ponder why the public is so distrustful of the opposition parties that it said it would vote for candidates on the basis of the personal character of the candidates, despite the fact that it is reasonable to expect that the public would vote for the candidates on the basis of the character of their parties as opposition parties, if only to prevent the National Assembly from becoming bloated with members from the ruling party.

Because the general election resulted in a parliament dominated by the opposition parties, with the ruling party in the minority, some may say the results show that in effect the voters voted for the parties. However, that is not necessarily the right judgment. This is because the spread of the votes among the three opposition parties may be interpreted as meaning that although it may have been due largely to the effects of regionalism, none of them received nationwide public support.

The opposition parties should also take note of the outcome of the public poll taken when the presidential election was in progress, indicating that the public demanded a merger of the opposition parties and that if they were to be merged, they should not be merged into one of the existing parties but form a brand new party. The opposition parties should also keep in mind what their public images are like.

The April 1988 survey conducted by the Sogang University Institute of Journalistic Culture had this question: "When you hear the name of a certain party, what comes to your mind first?" The answers to this question provide material for self-reflection. A general examination of the answers given in the form of free association shows that the voters had a stronger negative image of the opposition parties than a positive image.

The results may have been a reflection of the situation in those days. However, it should be kept in mind that, in the case of the RDP and the PPD, negative images, such as "division," "regionalism," "squabble," and "Machiavellianism," and in case of the NDRP, negative images, such as "Yusin remnants," "ill-gotten wealth," "feebleness," and "the old era," were stronger than their positive images.

Particularly, it is very instructive that the images associated with the three Kims, which can be categorized as neither positive nor negative, were mentioned more often than any single image associated with an opposition party. This implants all the more deeply in our minds the impression that the three opposition parties are one-man-centered parties.

Not Convincing as Alternative Recipient of Power in Changes of Government

As urbanization, division of labor, social stratification, and organizational diversification progressed in modern society, social conceptions—such as the way of thinking, attitude, and value judgment—and the way of life become more and more diversified, giving rise to the growing desire for participation in government, the necessity of mass participation for smooth operation of the political structure, and the demand for operation and control of the political machinery. It is against this background that modern political parties emerged, and the party system developed through establishment of the parliamentary system and expansion of suffrage.

Accordingly, what is demanded of parties is to play a role as interest groups reflecting the interests of diverse social groups, strata, or classes.

However, in our country, the opposition parties—in which public expectations that they will properly play such a role is concentrated—have failed to live up to this expectation. This is because, as pointed out earlier, the privatization and clannishness of our opposition parties resulted from the anomalies of politics in our country. The opposition parties have been supported by the public as a united force aimed at overthrowing the authoritarian regime, but they leave the public in doubt as to whether they can qualify as alternative recipient of power in changes of government.

Radical Reform Should Coincide With Introduction of Local Self-Government

Therefore, to play a leading role as true opposition parties, our opposition parties should break out of their shells of privatization and clannishness as soon as possible. In a nutshell, they should achieve internal democracy. To this end, they should first organize their local chapters in a democratic way and introduce a system whereby their candidates for the National Assembly and local assemblies are nominated by the vote of their members.

Our political parties lack vitality and have been unable to take the lead in politics because they lack public support. Therefore, our political parties should do their utmost to secure public support. This effort can be made in various ways, for instance, through policy development. However, most important is to achieve intraparty democracy. If political parties achieve democracy based on the opinions of party members in organizing local chapters, in establishing a nomination system, and in operating the central party committee, then their base of public support will automatically be consolidated.

Judging from the progress in democratization in our country, no one would be subject to physical or material harm simply because they support or join opposition parties.

Therefore, it may be safely said that it has become possible to lay the groundwork for building a base of popular support.

Both the ruling and opposition parties are agreed that a system of local self-government should be introduced within the year. Supposing that a local self-government system is introduced, although problems concerning the procedures and the level of introduction remain unsolved, what the opposition parties should do is carry out tasks to adapt their structures to this new system and drastically improve their character, not stopping at shouting their call for introduction of local self-government. If they should fail to make haste to introduce internal democracy before introduction of a local self-government system, they would never be able to play an active role as political parties in the local self-government system.

What the public absolutely demands of the opposition parties at this juncture is for them to enlist political elites through intraparty democracy as a matter of course, and to train a new leadership through competition.

Military Secrets Law Amendment Formulated

SK2704030689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
27 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] The government has set up a draft amendment to the Military Secret Protection Law to effectively keep abreast of the range of democratic reforms now underway.

The revised bill of the military secret law, the Ministry of National Defense said yesterday, will be referred to the National Assembly's extraordinary sessions slated for next month for deliberation and enactment.

A ranking official explained that the ministry deleted in the draft bill the stipulation under which people involved in divulgence of military secrets be subject to punishment far heavier than the legal penalty, in case they leak them through mass media such as the newspapers, magazines and television.

The current military secret law has never been amended over the past 17 years since it was legislated in 1972 in the era of the Yusin Revitalizing Reform under the administration of President Pak Chong-hui.

The ministry has come to make such a sweeping amendment of the law to help citizens better understand the military, the official said, conceding that the present law infringed much on the people's "right to know."

The draft amendment stipulates that military secrets be classified in three grades as prescribed in the current law—top secret, secret and confidential.

But, the screening committee for military secrets should deliberate and cancel specific intelligence from the classified category, once there is no need to keep the sensitive information secret any longer.

Defense minister will then be empowered to publicize the secrets.

The revised bill also prescribes that those who are arrested on charges of searching for and collecting military secrets will be subject to imprisonment for less than five years.

Under the present law, those involved in detecting and compiling the secrets are sentenced to up to 10 years in prison.

Those who gain haphazard access to a secret will be punished with less than one year in prison under the draft amendment, in case they pass the secret to others.

The current law stipulates that the court mete out a penalty of less than five years in prison to those who hand such secrets to others.

The draft amendment also stipulates that intelligence on the U.S. and the United Nations forces here in Korea be classified as military secrets.

Meanwhile, the official said that the ministry also plans to revise its regulations controlling public relations when the draft bill gets through the National Assembly.

Cambodia

Mat Ly Departs for Lao Trade Union Congress

BK2704011489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU], left Phnom Penh on the morning of 25 April to attend the second trade union congress of Laos in Vientiane.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Soy Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the KFTU, and many cadres and personnel from the KFTU office. Also on hand at the airport to see the delegation off was Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Cambodia.

Achievements of 10 Years of Revolution Reported

Details of Economic Successes

BK2204105989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Part 1 of unattributed report on the situation of the Cambodian revolution from 1979-89 and important objectives and tasks for 1989-90 and the coming years—read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Part 1: Ten Years Full of Brilliant Successes in the Struggle for National Defense and Reconstruction.

I. All-Round Successes During the Past 10 Years:

1. Successes of the Defense of the Motherland and Safeguarding of the People's Revolutionary Gains:

During the past 10 years, since their collapse on 7 January 1979, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary Cambodian associates, with the support of international reactionary circles, have resorted to numerous tactics and tricks for counterattack and multifaceted sabotage against the Cambodian revolution, especially diplomatic maneuvers, that is, the attempt to capture a number of regions and turn them into liberated zones placed under their control along the Cambodian-Thai border and the attempt to spread influence over a number of [word indistinct] using them as bases for the immediate and long-term opposition to the revolution to serve their strategic maneuver; namely, to attack and topple the regime of our young People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

However, in general, the implementation of the dark designs of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups, with the Pol Potists as the core force, to try to change the

balance of forces between revolution and counterrevolution in their favor has so far achieved no significant results as the enemy has been dealt one defeat after another by the revolutionary forces, especially in the 1984-85 dry season campaign and since the time the border defense networks were built to bring strategic pressure to bear on the enemy and on the contact between enemy forces inside and outside the country. Most important was the fact that the absolute majority of the people have expressed their hatred of the enemy and have not supported them. For this reason, not only have the forces of the three reactionary Khmer groups failed to grow as their movement expected, but they have even seriously deteriorated, have been weakened, and have lost mastery. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which was forcibly created in 1982 to cover up both the crimes of the Pol Potists and [words indistinct], is presently beset with and shaken by irreparable splits. The murderous Pol Potists who, by nature are stubborn and hostile to everybody, are being exposed and condemned by people in the country and broad segments of public opinion in the world which resolutely oppose their return to power in Cambodia.

As far as we are concerned, over the past 10 years, we have strictly implemented and are implementing the strategic goals of the revolution as well as the tactics, forms, and [words indistinct] according to the concrete situation of each stage. With the massive participation of the people, the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer troops and experts, and the material and moral support of socialist countries and the world's progressive forces, the Cambodian revolution has gained a powerful strength and great military, political, moral, and material superiority since the outset of the revolution.

The PRK administration and all revolutionary organizations are in control of the entire country. They carry out activities everywhere and govern the people from cities to the most remote rural areas. The forces of the revolution are becoming stronger and are expanding [words indistinct] both at the border and in the interior of the country. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF], including the army, police, and militia, trained and tempered in actual fighting on the battlefield and in the revolutionary movements of the masses, are growing steadily and are becoming the trusted support of the masses and people in attacking the enemy. They are present and are conducting operations in the Cambodian-Thai border region and in the defense perimeters inside the country. The army and police networks have been established from the central down to the grass-roots levels. The militia forces, who play an important role in the defense of localities, are also growing and conducting activities in all villages and communes, making an important contribution to the maintenance of security in the whole country.

Under party leadership and with the masses as their support, the security forces at the central level as well as their colleagues attached to various groups of the people

have also grown and are capable of ensuring political security and social order for the entire country.

In all the successes won in the implementation of the national defense task, notable is the active participation of the masses, especially in building the forces and the immense material foundation for national defense—the building of the K-5 labor networks being the most outstanding. The people's participation in attacking the enemy and in proselytizing misled persons among enemy ranks has also produced excellent results.

All of the above-mentioned achievements show the correctness of defining national defense as the principal task, of the two strategic tasks set by the fourth and fifth party congresses and, first of all, the decision to implement the line of people's war. At the same time, in the common struggle and also at the stage of modernizing the Cambodian revolution, Cambodian forces, together with those of Vietnam, constitute a necessary and unexpendable factor. This has also pointed up a number of strategic views; the most outstanding being the one according to which the victories of the Cambodian revolution must be ultimately determined by the Cambodian people.

2. Achievements of socioeconomic restoration and development:

In the situation in which we must start from scratch and with bare hands, and in which the enemies have relentlessly continued to attack and harm the revolution over the past 10 years, we have fought and overcome obstacles in socioeconomic restoration. Though we have not fully succeeded in this endeavor, we have achieved some successes which make us proud. [Words indistinct] the production of rice, the most important task, although we have not yet energetically introduced scientific and technological advances into production, but thanks to the efforts to use up available land, reclaim waste land, and expand new rice acreage, and thanks to the use of intensive cropping methods and multiple cropping, rice production went up from 565,000 metric tons in 1979 to more than 2.7 million metric tons in 1988. This not only basically staved off famine in 1980, but also made an important contribution to the gradual stabilization of the socioeconomic situation.

In rubber plantations, we restored [words indistinct] 11,500 hectares, 500 hectares more than was exploited under previous regimes, an increase of 8.2 percent over 1980 when rubber production first began. The amount of crepe rubber increased from 1,300 metric tons to 31,000 metric tons. Many material and technical foundations for production and workers' living conditions have been restored, expanded, and enhanced with equipment [words indistinct]. Since 1985, we have added 3,700 hectares to the existing plantations. [Words indistinct]. In 1988 we produced 280,000 cubic meters of timber, overfulfilling the plan to be implemented in 1990. Besides repairing and bringing in additional equipment

for [words indistinct], we are building material and technical bases for export development so that attention can be paid to improving exploitation and campaigns launched to preserve and protect forest resources, protect the ecology, and to plant new trees.

The fish catch increased from 20,000 metric tons in 1980 to 82,000 metric tons in 1988. Along with the fishing industry, we worked hard to develop fish and crocodile breeding and paid attention to building processing centers. Research on the exploitation of fresh water and maritime products has been a success. Control and protection of the sources of aquatic products have been organized, implemented, and gradually improved.

Industrial crops have increased annually and have been systematically exploited, especially jute, tobacco, pepper, and so on. Cattle breeding has restored three-quarters of the 1970 herd.

The industrial sector has been restored. Sixty-nine of 79 factories and enterprises, have been put back in service [words indistinct] at the central level. We have taken good care of a number of factories and enterprises which have not yet been restored. Besides repairing and reequipping existing ones, we have built a number of new factories, such as the Cambodian-Soviet Cooperation power plants in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, and Kompong Som. Despite difficulties encountered in the supply of energy and raw materials and in material and technical knowhow, production has proceeded normally; some sectors have even achieved progress and contributed to serving the four economic spearheads, meeting the needs of consumption and export.

Small industries and handicrafts have made remarkable progress. In Phnom Penh, there are now some 2,000 centers for the production of goods and supply of [words indistinct] and have, to a certain extent, contributed to providing for the needs of the people. So far, we have repaired and maintained more than 8,200 meters of bridges and 1,700 km of major national highways; restored railways, waterways, and ports down to the grass-roots level; and repaired and [words indistinct] transportation means, actively serving the needs of combat, production, and the people's living conditions. The postal and telecommunication networks have been reactivated to serve the needs for communications both inside the country and with foreign countries and, since 1988, thanks to the presence of the Bayon satellite ground station, international communications have been expanded and simplified. The construction sector has mobilized 70-80 percent of the state's annual investment money for the construction of fundamental projects serving production, particularly agriculture and rubber plantation.

Implementing the slogan "The state and the people join hands in the work; the central and local levels join hands in the work," [words indistinct] built, repaired, and improved

many important projects [words indistinct] 7 January. Moreover, there are a number of projects built with unconditional aid from friendly countries, international organizations, and overseas Cambodian compatriots.

Since 1981, campaigns have been launched annually to purchase foodstuffs [words indistinct] to provide food for the armed forces, cadres, personnel, and workers. Moreover, we have organized the purchase of other agricultural products to be used as raw materials and for export. At present, the networks of state-owned trading shops can be found in all districts and precincts, and collective shops for the purchase and sale of goods can be found in communes and wards. This year, we have contracted provinces and cities to use private individuals to purchase paddy and farm products.

Foreign trade activities have actively contributed to developing production, easing the imbalance between production and consumption, and providing for the bulk of state income. Exports in 1988 increased 3.3 times over 1981. Over the past few years, export activities have remained unchanged while foreign tourism took off in a most remarkable way.

Since the circulation of the riel currency in 1980, financial and banking activities have played an active part in controlling the state budget and monetary value. Increases have been noted in the income and expenditure of the state budget from one year to the next. The banking sector has taken many measures to reduce currency devaluation. In economic management we have defined a number of principles and policies and set up a blueprint for economic management that has been gradually improved upon. The system of wholesale and retail prices has been established and, in practice, these prices can be modified so that they conform with the prevailing situation. Although still limited, the people's living conditions, urgent need for food, clothing, housing, travel, education, medical care, and entertainment are being gradually guaranteed.

Up to the present, we have established and developed relations and cooperation with many countries, especially with the socialist countries.

Education is one of the sectors with the greatest progress from kindergarten level up to higher and specialized vocational education. [passage indistinct] We have essentially eliminated illiteracy throughout the country and are providing the people with supplementary education. There are (23.7) million general education students in the 1988-89 school year. Higher and specialized vocational education is training more than 20,000 students in the country and some 6,000 others abroad. At present, along with efforts to create conditions to cope with the growing number of students, we are mobilizing combined forces to gradually improve the training quality.

Health networks have been expanded down to the grassroots level, making it easier to prevent and treat diseases and contributing to lowering the mortality rate. In fact, comparing 1980 with 1988, the rate of malaria patients decreased from 10.8 percent to 1.5 percent, and the death toll from tuberculosis decreased from 2.6 percent to 0.48 percent of the number of patients receiving treatment. Mother and child care has also received particular attention. The rate of deaths during childbirth decreased from 2.2 percent in 1980 to 0.12 percent in 1988.

We have built 1,725 hospitals and clinics with a total of 18,670 beds; restored the pharmaceutical factory; promoted traditional medicine; and trained 12,500 health specialists, including 527 doctors, 34 dentists, 232 pharmacists, and 833 medics. This sector is concentrating on spreading knowledge about sanitation and immunization and promoting the spirit of providing treatment and taking care of patients.

We have revived the nation's culture, traditions, and mores and customs, linking them to the new regime in accordance with the psychology of the people. We have paid close attention to preserving the [words indistinct] historical achievements, national heritage, museums, and libraries. At the same time, we have repaired and built theater halls and cultural houses; produced and screened movies; published books; reformed folk and professional troupes; formed sport teams of various categories; and trained many cultural, artistic, and sports officials. The mass culture movement has developed and spread down to the countryside. All cultural and artistic achievements bear political significance, teach morals, and promote enthusiasm for national defense and reconstruction.

In the social affairs sector, we have taken care of orphans, treated and supported wounded and disabled combatants; and provided assistance to families of dead soldiers and retired cadres, personnel, and workers.

In summary, during the past 10 years, the biggest and most essential achievement in national reconstruction is that we have revived the socioeconomic structure, starting from a state when it was completely bankrupt and propelling it slowly in a gradual process of restoration, development, and stabilization.

Most of the material and technical foundations have been restored; some new ones have been built to actively serve the demands of combat, production, and the people's living conditions. A number of sectors have achieved as much as the pre-war period. The four economic spearheads have developed and created a necessary prologue to advance toward new progress.

Economic management has been gradually improved. Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries has been further expanded and made more effective. Education, health, culture, arts, and

sports are surging ahead and the lives of the people are becoming more stable. This will certainly bring new changes and development to the nation and society.

3. Success in the work to build and strengthen the party, cadres, state authorities, and mass organizations:

A. The building of the party and the rank of cadres:

Since the third party congress we have paid, and continue to pay, attention to building the party and making it firm and strong in the political, ideological, and organizational fields, regarding this task as a key factor determining the victories of the revolution under all circumstances. Consistently implementing Marxism-Leninism as the basis of the ideology, the party has issued lines and policies in all fields in accordance with the particular conditions of the country without indulging in political complacency.

The fact that the people have massively followed the party and revolution and participated in successfully implementing the three revolutionary movements during the past 10 years in the struggle to defend the motherland and engage in production for their new lives and in all other revolutionary movements testifies to the correctness of these lines. Important revolutionary sentiments have been impregnated and are being strengthened. Party expansion work has been oriented toward the grass roots. This has made the party building process conform little by little to the [word indistinct] that are operating at all levels and in all sectors from the central organization down to the grass roots.

The quality of party members and party chapters has been steadily consolidated. The party is taking deeper root within the masses and becoming more experienced in doing its work and expanding party members' activities. This has further heightened the stand, views, pace-setting model character, morals, and internal solidarity and unity of party members who have become closer to the masses and have won their trust and confidence.

At present, provisional party committees have been set up in districts, wards, and provincial seats. Organizations of the party, state authorities, and mass organizations have been further strengthened. Now they can correctly perform their work according to their roles and tasks. For instance, many districts have now started to grasp their role as direct leaders in the work of consolidating localities, which is a task of strategic significance to the revolution. Many cadres at central, provincial, and municipal levels have also joined with districts in carrying out the job of building and consolidating localities.

In summary, since implementing the initiatives of the Political Bureau on the resolutions of the fifth party congress concerning the building and strengthening of localities, in the initial step, a movement to build and

consolidate revolutionary bases in villages and communes has emerged, thus enhancing the multiform position of the revolution in the country. The central organization has paid attention to supplementing staff for provincial and municipal party committees. During the past 10 years, the provincial and municipal levels have expanded their capability and experiences in leading and solving major problems in all fields, such as making many decisions in 1988 to fulfill tasks in the place of the repatriated Vietnamese experts and volunteer troops and to prepare for the opening of regional party congresses of the provinces and cities, thus expanding to another great extent the sense of mastery and the implementation of the party's principle of democratic centralism.

Central institutions of the party, state authorities, and mass organizations have also been successively strengthened and expanded, and so have the strength of cadres and organizations. We have paid attention to strengthening the networks of their centers from central to grass-roots levels. Many institutions have paid attention to researching, building, and appropriately supplementing the provisions on their own positions, roles, and tasks. They have gradually set up well-organized working methods, [word indistinct] implementing the lines, principles, and policies of the party and state in all fields, bringing about quality, and creating conditions to fulfill revolutionary tasks themselves.

Since the fifth party congress, party control work has been further consolidated. Since the establishment of the Control Commission of the Party Central Committee, all 23 provincial and municipal party committees and central-level party committees and 53 percent of the district-level, provincial capital-level, and equivalent party committees have set up their own control committees. Initially, party control work has brought about a basic understanding of various provisions concerning the tasks, prerogatives, organization, and functioning principles of the controlling institution, and has given an initial explanation of the meaning and objective of the controlling task which is aimed at enhancing the party's leading and fighting forces.

During the 3 years since the fifth party congress, the controlling institution has solved a number of cases of party members who show inappropriate signs. At the same time, it has started inspecting implementation during party political meetings. This is an important contribution to consolidating and cleansing the party and also to ensuring the correct implementation of all party political tasks.

Besides rebuilding itself, the party has paid attention to training and tempering the ranks of various types of cadres, meeting the demands of all fields of revolutionary defense, considering this task an important key factor for the control of the country. Our cadres, although coming from various different sources, are all victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime; they all hate the Pol Potists and all are loyal to the revolution and the

people. During the past 10 years, all cadres have more or less been through tempering in actual work, and cadres under the control of the central organization have all basically been through theoretical and political training.

In summary, we started with a few cadres and now have an adequately staffed rank of cadres with a number of alternate cadres. We started with a lack of experience, even in normal undertakings; and now we possess leadership experience and can independently assume responsibility for all revolutionary tasks.

B. Building Revolutionary State Authorities.

Following liberation day, we set up a People's Revolutionary Council, and afterward, all levels of state authorities from central to local levels. In 1981, when the situation was fairly stable, we organized general elections to select state authorities in wards and the National Assembly. The state constitution was established and officially promulgated. Based on this, many laws, decrees, laws, and sub-decrees have been passed to positively ensure the administration of the state and society. The code of law has been gradually expanded; the justice, tribunal, and penal codes have been set up throughout the country. Currently, the three branches of state authorities—legislative, executive, and the judiciary—have been established and are carrying out activities to administer the entire country and society and fully ensure the legitimacy of the PRK state.

Generally speaking, there are still many things that need to be researched and strengthened. All levels of our state authorities are being gradually improved to serve the people's interests and right to live. This process has been generally assisted and supported by the people and masses.

C. Front and Mass Organizations.

Since its inception, the front has played a major role in rallying immense nationalist forces in every strata of society, including workers, farmers, intellectuals, the clergy, ethnic minorities, Cambodian compatriots abroad, and so on, for the cause of toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime as well as for defending and building the motherland. In the past 10 years, firmly grasping party policies and through constant and vigorous implementation of its political program, the front has contributed to raising firm confidence in the party leadership and in the regime of the masses and people who have contributed a lot of moral and material support to assist the frontline battlefield. They have also taken part in proselytizing work to win over people misled by the enemies; carried out production work; and contributed to building public structures for society and the nation.

From a small number of workers, who have survived the Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian working class has been rebuilt and is gradually grasping its role as the vanguard of the revolution, particularly since the decision of the party Central Committee concerning the building of the working class. Although still young, the Cambodian

working class has played an important role in controlling the entire state economy. Eighty percent of the cadres, personnel, and workers throughout the country have been admitted as members of trade unions. Organizational networks of the Cambodian trade union have been set up throughout the country and are promoting production and the defense of the rights and privileges of the working class. This has enabled the Cambodian working class and all trade union members to have a major voice in every political, economic, social, cultural, and security activity of the country and nation.

The party has paid attention to our Cambodian women—who greatly suffered under previous societies, particularly under the Pol Pot regime. They have been rallied and included into Cambodian revolutionary women's associations, from central to local levels. Women have made efforts to carry out tasks in every field. Outstanding among these are the tasks of persuading misled persons to return, building real revolutionary forces, and production. Many women have taken part in the work of the party, state, and in every social organization. In many cases, the results achieved by women equal or exceed those achieved by men. This clearly shows that women under the revolutionary state authorities have made progress politically, ideologically, and culturally. They are vital forces in the revolutionary cause.

With the aim of rallying the multitude of youths, the party has set up youth associations from central to local levels. The Cambodian revolutionary people's youth union, which is the party's auxiliary force, was set up by the party in June 1979 within the army. In February 1983, this was widely expanded to youths outside the army. Although its scope is still limited, the youth union provides an encouraging aspect for youths to carry out production work and in building armed forces and fighting.

4. Foreign policy.

Since the first step of the revolutionary state authorities, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] has been firmly implementing a correct foreign policy by holding aloft the banner of nationalism and proletarian internationalism and solidarity, linking the nation's forces to those of the era. It has implemented a principled and flexible tactic aimed at increasing the number of friends and reducing the number of enemies. On this basis, we have successively put forward diplomatic policies expressing the desire for peace, friendship, and international cooperation with countries from every continent by relying on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and equality and mutual benefit. Pursuing this goal, foreign policy has contributed to creating important conditions for the task of defending and building the motherland.

In the past 10 years, we have restored, expanded, and strengthened the relations of solidarity—particularly those among the three Indochinese countries—and the

relations of friendship with the Soviet Union, socialist countries, other friendly countries, and progressive people the world over. Under the Pol Pot era, these relations of solidarity were badly damaged.

Past realities clearly show that the relations of multiform cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries, have become a firm foundation for restoring and developing the country and nation and a decisive factor determining the victory of our revolutionary cause in the past as in the future. Along with this, we have paid attention to developing relations and mutual support and assistance with communist and international workers' movements and have won for Cambodia the sympathy of progressive people the world over and of international humanitarian organizations. This has led to the normalization of relations with other countries. Through this, we have linked the Cambodian people's interests to those of people the world over.

Lately, by constantly implementing the strategy of firmly defending revolutionary gains and adopting a flexible tactic, we have launched successive diplomatic offensives on the basis of national reconciliation to get the world to clearly realize the desire for peace of the PRK through our successive proposals and concrete measures. This has greatly contributed to breaking the deadlock in the Cambodian problem. Our diplomatic struggle in the past 10 years—thanks to the real development in the country combined with many measures in the diplomatic struggle on the battlefield of public opinion to disseminate the true situation in Cambodia, expose the enemies, and firmly struggle against international reactionaries—has raised the prestige of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the PRK state in the international arena.

The Cambodian revolution has done its best to contribute to the cause of the common struggle of mankind for peace and social progress. For this reason, although international reactionaries have sought every means to surround and destroy us and although they use every maneuver to slander the real situation in Cambodia, to this day we have established relations with 36 countries and many other parties, fronts, and progressive movements the world over.

The great 7 January 1979 victory toppled and ended the genocidal and bloodthirsty regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan and saved the lives of the entire Cambodian people who were on the edge of a ravine of death. It has established a new state, namely the PRK, which serves the genuine rights and interests of the Cambodian people.

The past 10 years are a short period compared to the history of a country and nation. It is even shorter for our Cambodia compared to the time needed to restore the country and nation from its near destruction. However, whatever perished under the Pol Pot era has been

revived and rebuilt. The brilliant victories of the Cambodian revolution have thwarted the strategic maneuvers of enemies of all stripes who try to topple the young Cambodian revolution and to restore their power, namely to bring back to Cambodia the genocidal regime and the outdated feudal, capitalist, and reactionary regime. These victories have also restored and expanded with a new quality the relations of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries as well as with the Soviet Union, socialist countries, friendly countries, and the multitude of progressive people the world over. They have also constantly raised the prestige of the PRK in the international arena. The successes from the local and foreign policies of the Cambodian revolution have created a basic premise for the Cambodian revolution to advance toward strengthening and expanding the defense and building of the country, toward consolidating the position of strength and victory of the revolution over the enemies. The difficult and complex development, but with glorious victories, of the cause of struggle of the Cambodian revolution has further strengthened and expanded the party. It has further highlighted the noble ideals of the party aimed at serving the people and the nation.

3. Experiences.

In the past 10 years the Cambodian revolution has drawn a number of precious lessons. These are:

1. The party leadership is the decisive factor determining the victory of the revolution;
2. Cadres are the key factor in transforming party policies into reality;
3. The role and ideological work of the party should open the way to all revolutionary movements;
4. The PRK state authorities are the ones administering society and the nation for the benefit of the people;
5. The role and tasks of the party's front and mass organizations have created internal unity in the revolution. This is a vital factor to achieve every revolutionary task.
6. The revolution can be firm and strong only when its localities are strong and firm.
7. Revolutionary armed forces are an effective instrument to defend the revolution and the people in every circumstance.
8. The nation's force should be linked to that of the era.

Details of Objectives, Tasks

BK2604110189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Part 2 of unattributed report on the situation of the Cambodian revolution from 1979 to 1989 and important objectives and tasks for 1989-90 and the coming years—read by announcer; date not given]

Part 2:

The 7 January 1979 victory liberated the Cambodian people from the genocidal regime and established a worker-peasant state. However, the previous bad consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime were numerous and very complicated. In such a special situation, the Cambodian revolution had to be completely rebuilt.

In the economic field it is clear that in the prewar period Cambodian society's economic development level was already increasing. However, the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression seriously damaged the socioeconomic base. More importantly, under the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the economic, material, and technical foundations were totally destroyed, and Cambodian society was pushed back several decades. This is the special characteristic of our starting point.

Despite such a difficult start, and although the enemies have continued to sabotage us to the present day, in the past 10 years of national restoration we have made remarkable progress in the socioeconomic field. Nevertheless, the wounds left behind by the Pol Pot regime have not yet been completely healed and the level of our nation's economy and production remains low. Our country continues to be in a state of both peace and war. We are in a stage of peace but still lack stability due to enemy sabotage. We have independence but still face threats because foreign countries are still using the Cambodian reactionaries to try to topple us. We have made progress but are not yet strong enough because our production is not yet stabilized.

The years 1989 and 1990 are the final years to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress. They are the years when the Cambodian revolution's innate forces must assume full responsibility for the revolution and the nation's destiny. They are the years in which the struggle with the enemy will be tense and complicated in the political, military, economic, and diplomatic fields. This requires that the entire party, people, and armed forces hold aloft the banners of national independence and revolution and sharpen their will to firmly advance to score final victory for the people and revolution.

From this specific point of the situation, the Cambodian revolution has been and is in a stage of a people's national democratic revolution. Therefore, the current strategic objective of our revolution is to definitely realize the people's national democratic revolution.

Based on this strategic objective, our future common tasks are:

Hold aloft the banners of national independence and great national union in order to rally the broad forces of the masses and people of all nationalities and from all walks of life in society, both inside and outside the country. Vigorously join in the cause of defending the nation, revolutionary gains, people's state power, and the Cambodian people's rebirth aimed at mobilizing all

resources, manpower, and intellectual power, to restore Cambodia's national economy and society. At the same time, it is imperative to further hold aloft the banner of international solidarity. Strive to draw and receive greater sympathy and assistance from friendly countries and the entire international community for the Cambodian people's just struggle. Closely link the revolution's advantageous position inside the country to the common trend in the world in order to successfully carry out national reconciliation and advance toward achieving the country's goal for peace and independence. It is imperative to broaden economic, scientific, and technical relations and cooperation with countries in the world, regardless of their different sociopolitical systems, for the cause of defending the motherland and building and making our country prosperous.

To achieve the above-mentioned tasks, the second national conference of party cadres sets forth a number of important targets and tasks as follows:

I. National defense tasks:

The great victories scored in the past 10 years on the military battlefield have had an important impact on other fields, thereby further increasing the revolution's position of victory and strength. In the stage when fighting and negotiation go side by side and when the Cambodian revolution's innate forces must independently assume responsibility for the motherland's destiny, the enemy will resort to various perfidious maneuvers to implement their strategic schemes. In the face of such a tense and complicated struggle in this new stage, the tasks of defending the country and ensuring security is to mobilize all possibilities of the combined forces, combined measures, and combined means in order to grasp, seize, and create opportunities and use such opportunities to vigorously and continuously launch offensive against the enemy both along the border and in the interior of the country. The armed forces must effectively implement the three tasks, that is to attack the enemies well, know how to carry out a mass movement, and launch production for improving living conditions.

A number of important measures:

1. Constantly provide education so that the entire party, people, and armed forces thoroughly grasp the fact that the tasks of defending the country, revolutionary gains, and revolutionary power from the central to local levels are major tasks of decisive significance determining the success of other fields of work. It is imperative to implement well the lines of people's warfare. Cadres and combatants must know how to conduct mass persuasion work and urge the combined forces of the masses and people to attack the enemy. The Cambodian people of all nationalities and from all walks of life have the duty and obligation to join in the fight against the enemies and to defend the motherland through all forms and to the best of their ability. It is imperative to carry out the tasks of persuading misled people to return and further improve

the control of returnees by regarding this work as an important spearhead in the offensive against the enemy. Encourage units or individuals who have carried out this work well.

2. The armed forces, including the army and police, are the core forces in the fight against the enemy and in the defense of the revolutionary state authorities, political security, and public order. Therefore, it is imperative to further promote the building of these two forces so that they are genuinely strong, overwhelmingly superior to the enemy, and have the resolute will to fight courageously against enemies of all stripes, particularly the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. It is imperative to be absolutely loyal to the party, motherland, people, and to the solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and socialist countries.

In summary, in building the armed forces, particular attention must be paid to quality and, most importantly, political quality.

3. Along with building regular and regional forces, it is imperative to continue to vigorously promote building and enhancing the combat efficiency of militia units in villages, communes, wards, factories, enterprises, ministries, departments, rubber plantations, and along the railroad. This is to be used as a core for the people, workers, and personnel to take part in attacking the enemy and defending their localities and units. It is imperative to increase the number of villages and communes which are capable of attacking the enemy and defending their localities independently.

In addition to the support provided by the state, it is imperative to stimulate the entire people to provide assistance to militiamen. At the same time, militiamen must actively carry out production to solve their own livelihood.

4. In the current situation, building security forces is the most essential task. It is imperative to quickly strengthen and expand these forces' political quality and specialties. The security forces must set an example in implementing state laws and police discipline and behave well to make the masses and people trust them. It is imperative to build a citizen into a security member and a family into a security unit of the revolution.

5. Pay attention to effectively solving and controlling rations and political lines toward the armed forces to ensure that combatants, particularly those at the front, are healthy and always strong to fight and win. Intensify the implementation of the rear policy, particularly toward families of frontline cadres and combatants, families of fallen and disabled cadres and combatants, and families which have provided good service to the revolution.

6. Vigorously promote the recruitment of soldiers to fulfill plan requirements, quantitatively and qualitatively. Units must effectively enhance the control of troops. It is imperative to correctly implement laws and decrees concerning army duties.

II. Objectives of the socioeconomic tasks:

1. Objectives of various important tasks:

Pursuant to the Cambodian revolution's current situation, which is struggling to defend the revolutionary gains and the revolutionary state authorities, socioeconomic tasks should always be linked to the national defense tasks in a way that these two influence each other and mutually assist each other.

In a situation in which socialist countries are carrying out economic reforms and in a general situation in which the world is moving toward peaceful economic competition, we must strive to appropriately improve our economic management by linking it with the common trend of international economic relations. It is imperative to strive to gradually move from a subsistence economy to a commodity economy and expand our role in the international market. Urge the people to use goods produced locally; establish an economic stock and enhance the standard of living of the people, the Armed Forces, cadres, personnel, and workers with the aim of increasing the people's confidence in the new regime. Implement a policy of encouraging workers, peasants, artisans, scientists, technicians, and the five economic sectors. Stimulate material and technical forces and capital inside the country, of Cambodian compatriots abroad and that of private and state companies in foreign countries as well as that of the international organizations, by paying particular attention to promoting capital in the form of unattached aid for use in expanding production and building an initial material and moral basis for our country's socioeconomic development in the future. Promote the building of a strategy for long-term economic development and use this as the basis to set targets for socioeconomic tasks for the next 5 years from 1991-95. At the same time, we should start preparing for economic development in the postwar period.

In the coming years, it is imperative to outline an appropriate economic structure. Mobilize forces to turn agriculture into a genuine strength of our national economy while expanding industry and handicrafts and effectively managing and exploiting the mining industry. Promote exports and expand tourism by striving to build material and technical establishments so that tourism becomes a new spearhead of the national economy in the future. Mobilize forces to lead and simultaneously implement economic spearheads by paying special attention to foodstuffs and rubber, which are the two main spearheads with a core character. Promote the building of our current economic base. Link agriculture to industry; gradually introduce the use of machinery and apply advanced science and new technology to our production;

and promote the production of consumer and export goods. Effectively use, control, and distribute currently available electric power and examine the possibility of expanding it to serve production.

Pay attention to further restoring and maintaining communications lines which link the capital to provinces, particularly major lines. Expand communications lines to the northeastern region and promote the expansion, maintenance, and protection of communication lines in rural areas, between districts, and between communes, in accordance with conditions in each locality. At the same time, it is imperative to clearly divide the administration and management of communications lines. Repair means of transport and enhance transportation efficiency. Pay attention to building and strengthening information networks through telecommunications inside and outside the country, particularly in outlying areas.

Expand all sources of income inside and outside the country. It is imperative to increase the state's budget and property reserves by regarding this as an important policy for building the national economy. Enhance economic management and strengthen order in economic activities. Broaden economic relations with foreign countries to actively seek investment, advanced technology, and good management experiences to contribute to speeding up our socioeconomic restoration and expansion. It is imperative to have appropriate policies, increase quality, and raise professional skills in cultural, health, and social education.

2. A number of concrete principles and measures:

A. Economic spearheads:

Foodstuffs: This remains the most important spearhead. Paddy is still the most important of all food crops. In the coming years we should continue to implement the fifth party congress resolutions to obtain about 3 million metric tons of foodstuff. To achieve this, attention should be paid to reclaiming and expanding both the cultivation area and the planting season. Increase production and practice intensive cultivation by considering the latter an important task. Pool investment resources in areas with large rice fields and in areas with rich agricultural land. Strive to introduce scientific and technical knowledge in agricultural production. Vigorously promote waterworks, particularly small ones, combined with promoting the use of traditional instruments which are appropriate to real conditions in localities. Gradually pay attention to researching and setting up plans for medium and large waterworks in areas with the potential for expanding agricultural production. Pay attention to gradually correcting the people's old and bad habits. Promote the use of high yield seeds, natural and chemical fertilizers, and maintenance. Pay attention to keeping good records of agricultural land to facilitate correct allocation and management.

Along with efforts to effectively use current available areas, priority should be given to reclaiming to the maximum areas for growing floating rice. Apart from rice, attention should be paid to urging people to grow other food crops, particularly red corn. Carry out research and establish corn growing zones in a number of provinces which have suitable conditions. Promote the planting of fruit trees, short and long-term industrial crops, and export crops, particularly soybean, peanut, jute, cotton, mulberry, tobacco, pepper, sugarcane, and castor-bean plant.

Taking into consideration the real situation in Cambodia, the party has a policy of letting the peasants earn their living through the practice of lending hands and other practices based on existing peasant traditions. Along with this, land management and land use should be appropriately amended by granting to peasants the right to own and use land so that they can increase foodstuff production and grow short and long-term industrial crops and export crops. Peasants' families should be encouraged to invest buy agricultural equipment, such as tractors, water pumps, insecticides, and chemical fertilizers. Attention should be paid to animal husbandry and to using animals for draft labor and food. Breeding centers for cattle, pigs, and poultry should be expanded in various provinces and municipalities. Animal husbandry should be linked to cultivation and the two should mutually assist each another.

Rubber:

Rubber is the most important export product in our national economy at present and in the long-term future. From now to 1990 we should strive to raise new rubber trees on all land allocated in accordance with the fifth party congress directive. We need to plant new trees and should select high yield varieties. Pay attention to taking care of and treating rubber tree diseases and preventing fires and enemy destruction. Existing factories should be expanded. Consider the possibility of building more rubber processing factories. Measures should also be taken to increase management efficiency. Take care in selecting workers and correctly teach them their profession. Strive to overcome difficulties and shortages to solve the material and moral life of workers appropriate with the state's responsibility.

Apart from this, the state should also have another set of policies to encourage rubber plantation workers. Continue to allow provinces, municipalities, districts, and communes to appropriately manage and exploit scattered rubber plantations. There should be policies for people to exploit and plant new trees. Increase cooperation with foreign countries to achieve high efficiency in planting new trees, exploitation, building basic structures, and in procuring means, equipment, spare parts, and machinery.

Timber:

Forests are one of our country's most valuable resources. They serve the needs of both our state and people and also exports. Therefore, we should strive to quickly delineate zones for exploitation, reserves, zones for people's use, for afforestation, and for genuine protection. Exploitation should ensure the protection of forests. Consideration should be given to building roads and processing zones. Strictly implement measures to protect forests in accordance with laws which already exist. Provinces, districts, and communes should increase the effective management of timber exploitation.

Apart from timber, forest byproducts should be exploited, such as sandal wood, medicinal plants, resin, lacquer, and rattan. Attention should be paid to promoting rapid afforestation everywhere, particularly in provinces where forests are sparse. An annual arbor day should be set up. Take advantage of foreign techniques and capital—from individuals, companies, and the state—to build timber processing factories. Gradually reduce log exports and increase the export of processed timber and forest byproducts.

Aquatic products:

Strive to achieve the targets set by the fifth party congress by exploiting sea products and developing sea farming. Considering our country's current fishing results, it is necessary to take measures to firmly protect the sources of fresh water and marine fish by continuing to correctly implement laws on managing aquatic products to maintain their quantity and prevent their depletion. Sea fishing should be promoted with the necessary equipment. Along with this, attention should be paid to raising fish, shrimp, prawns, and crocodiles.

Pay attention to managing well fishing areas, fishing units, and the purchase and distribution of fishing products. Strive to process fish products for local consumption and export. Organize cooperation with foreign countries to engage in sea fishing.

B. Industry and handicraft:

In the coming years we do not have the ability to greatly develop industry. Therefore, current efforts in that direction should be toward correctly serving economic spearheads and inducing further efficiency. In the coming years, continue to restore and use to the maximum existing factories and expand the number of ports in accordance with our needs. Priority should be given to the energy industry, the mechanical sector, and the sector producing goods for daily use and export. Study, research, and create favorable conditions for managing and exploiting mineral resources. Strive to produce electricity in accordance with the party fifth congress targets and efficiently manage its use. Pay attention to research and quickly draw up plans for the hydropower dams at Prek Thnaot, Kirirrom, and Kamchay, and conduct feasibility studies in a number of other provinces.

The state should gather and pay attention to managing factories producing important goods; the remaining goods can be left to cooperatives or individuals to organize production. Urge factories and enterprises to establish professional relations with agricultural production localities to expand production capacity following an agro-industrial model. Pay attention to expanding small industries and handicrafts within the framework of the family, individual, cooperative, and mixed state-private economy by quickly producing standard documents to quickly implement the policy on this sector. Vigorously promote the industry to refine agricultural, forest, and aquatic products; handicraft; and the industry producing building material to produce consumer and export goods. To set up production and processing centers, take into account the location of raw materials, communications lines, and quality control.

Building materials:

It is important to restore the cement factory and expand brick and tile kilns.

C. Communications, Transport, and Posts:

Communications, transport, and posts are not just economic issues but also have political, military, cultural and socioeconomic significance. Therefore, we should consider communications, transport, and posts as a major issue now and in the future.

In the immediate future we should pay attention to communications lines which serve the economy and national defense. The state should promote national road restoration to serve communications between the capital and the provinces and municipalities and between provinces and municipalities themselves. In this task, special attention should be paid to major national roads and the northeastern region.

Units defending land routes and bridges should be increased. Along with this, districts should cooperate with communes in urging people to repair interdistrict and intercommune communications lines. Pay attention to strengthening and defending the existing railway line and airfields. Further promote water transport, particularly along major rivers. Pay attention to dredging rivers for use and navigation and expand to the maximum existing ports both in Phnom Penh and Kompong Som. Promote investment by individuals, companies, and states inside and outside the country to restore and expand the communications and transport sector. As far as waterway and overland transport is concerned, it should be vigorously developed within the state, collective, and private frameworks. Obtain funds to invest in the development of maritime transportation equipment. Quickly promulgate policy toward private-run transport so that this sector can contribute to the restoration of our national economy. It is imperative to pay attention to controlling all kinds of transportation means.

Besides developing bases for the repair of transportation means, promote transport in all forms, such as boats, motor boats, ox-and buffalo carts, horse carts, motorcycles, trailers, and bicycles. Strive to strengthen and develop domestic and foreign telecommunications networks, especially between the central level and the provinces, from the provinces to the districts, and from the front to the rear to meet the requirements of party leadership as well as the national defense and economic development tasks at present and in the future.

D. Construction work:

State investments for the construction of basic projects should reflect the priority given to the economy. At the same time, it is imperative to pay appropriate attention to other sectors. Besides capital provided by the state, promote and utilize in the best way possible capital from the people as well as that provided by Cambodian compatriots living abroad, and try to obtain foreign capital from private groups, companies, and states, for the construction of civilian projects. Enhance the technical control of construction quality and continue to establish good technical economic standards. Strive to finish the construction of a number of important projects and ensure good conditions to proceed toward building new ones, especially joint projects. Avoid instances in which work sites are opened when they are not yet ready, thus wasting construction time and reducing the efficiency of the use of capital. The construction of new projects should go ahead simultaneously with the repair of old ones.

At the same time, work out guidelines for the management of houses in townships by selling or granting them to cadres, personnel, workers, the armed forces, and people, and strive to solve the problem of the availability of construction materials to meet the demands of construction. Encourage cadres, personnel, workers, and those who are able, to build their own houses. The state must thoroughly control public land and buildings. Furthermore, in construction work, it is imperative to pay attention to future urbanization and the development plans of each city and each provincial capital.

E. Trade:

In the present situation of our country's revolution, it is necessary to make full use of the five economic components in order to promote restoration of the national economy and build and consolidate the relations between workers and peasants, between producers and consumers, between the countryside and urban areas, and between industry and agriculture.

First of all, it is imperative to strengthen the state-run trade networks and link them with various trading units in order to bring goods directly to the consumers and ensure direct transactions with the people. At the same time, firmly control the market. Strengthen the sense of responsibility of the state's trading cadres and personnel. While strengthening state and collective trade, pay attention to private and joint state-private trade. In the

present state of our national economy, the role of these trade sectors is necessary. However, the important thing is to oppose private traders who hoard goods for economic sabotage.

Regarding foreign trade, mainly use state economic components. However, in dealing with capitalist countries, we may use other economic components in order to contribute to implementing the restoration of our national economy. At the same time, it is necessary to understand international markets. Strive to promote the export of farm products and rubber and import consumer goods necessary for the people, for production in the economic spearheads, including foodstuffs and rubber, and for the processing of export products. Strive to gradually eliminate the import of unnecessary goods and reduce to the minimum the imbalance between exports and imports.

F. Finance and banking:

To overcome the imbalance between income and expenditure, it is necessary to create as many sources of income in the country as possible. Along with the state's sources of income, it is imperative to know how to encourage the people to appropriately fulfill their duty toward the state. At the same time, promote the highest sense of thrift and saving, considering it part of production and an important policy of the party and state. Think thoroughly before undertaking expenses: they must be both necessary and effective. Avoid wasteful expenditures and those that do not meet the targets. The banking sector must fully exercise its role and task. At the same time, cut down unnecessary red tape in dealing with customers and focus on expanding the activities of specialized banks.

G. Tourism:

Our country has very favorable conditions for international tourism. At present as well as in the future, not only does tourism serve the economy, but it also carries deep political, cultural, and socioeconomic significance as well. It is thus imperative to strive to build material and technical bases for this sector; pay attention to maintaining, restoring, and building important tourist sites and authorize private individuals to rent their houses to tourists.

H. Economic relations with foreign countries:

In restoring all sectors of our national economy in the past, we have enjoyed the immense assistance and cooperation of fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Our country is fortunate in having abundant natural resources, but their exploitation remains limited. Therefore, we must continue increasing bilateral and multilateral cooperation with socialist countries, considering it a matter of principle and of strategic significance to restore and develop the major fields of the economy, society, culture, and science and technology. On the basis of the relations of multi-form cooperation with socialist countries, we must also broaden relations of economic cooperation with other

countries in the world on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and mutual benefit. Continue to build and expand the relations of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Kingdom of Thailand in a more concrete and effective manner.

3. The economic components:

In continuing to build the economy in conformity with the situation in the country at present, it is necessary to strive to prepare conditions for the smooth functioning of the five economic components. The state economic components will remain the core economic components of the national economy for a long time yet. Strive and continue to maintain, strengthen, expand, and create all conditions for these components to develop steadily so that they can influence the development of other economic components in accordance with their key role. At the same time, continue to expand the collective economic components by continuing to modify them step by step so that they increasingly conform with the growth rate of the production force. The expansion rate must accord with the growth rate of the production means and the capacity and consciousness level of the masses of people.

Based on the current situation in which we are restoring the material, technical, and economic foundations, labor remains in its simplest form. It is thus fitting to proceed in a simple way to muster the masses and workers in order to have them trained in party and state policy as well as to make them help each other in production, such as in giving each other a helping hand, setting up joint draft power, fighting natural calamities, or doing jobs that no single individual and single family can tackle alone. Besides production, study and research the setting up of collective forms for trade activities, credits, and various services in the countryside to avoid exploitation and theft against the peasantry.

The family-run economy is a component that is closely linked with the state and collective economies. It is an auxiliary source of income for cadres, personnel, workers, combatants, and people to help raise their own living standards as well as to supply products and services to society.

Enlarging the activities of the private economic component is an objective necessity in order to provoke the private sector—be it individuals or both domestic and foreign companies—to make use of their capital, materials, technical know-how, and management expertise in production, services, commerce, and banking, especially in developing agriculture and industry and handicrafts which turn out work tools, consumer goods, and export products based mainly on local raw materials.

Encourage the private sector to engage in service trades and, for the time being, continue to use the private sector in export and import as well as in domestic trading activities. Take appropriate measures to encourage and

promote the production and service trades, consider the interests of private individuals, allow them to make appropriate profits and to reserve the ownership and inheritance rights, and give favorable consideration to using credit and tax matters more for production and service trades than for commerce.

At present, creating favorable conditions for the expansion of the joint state-private economy is an important task to accumulate capital both inside and outside the country and make use of modern equipment and technology and managerial expertise with the aim of expanding the relations of economic cooperation with foreign countries, increasing major material and technical bases, serving the economic spearheads, developing the production of consumer goods, export products, and services, and contributing to meeting the needs of society. We have worked out guidelines to develop the joint state-private economy—be it individuals, companies both inside and outside the country, or foreign states—in a number of forms, such as in building state-owned factories and enterprises according to specific agreements to jointly invest in joint-venture factories and enterprises and then jointly manage them and in restoring factories and enterprises that the state cannot run or has not been able to run at full capacity by signing agreements to jointly run them, or in renting them to the private sector for management and exploitation.

Strive to realize all party principles and policies by issuing all necessary regulations and urgently promulgating them so that they can be strictly implemented. At the same time, continue to study and research various problems and create all conditions, such as private banks and guarantees, to enable the five economic components to fully operate.

4. The Modalities of Economic Management:

To contribute to the success of the socioeconomic tasks, it is imperative to continue to improve the modalities of economic management. First of all, do away with the monopolistic, bureaucratic system. Cut down on red tape, which is the source of negative phenomena. Study, research, and publish the policy on economic incentives to encourage production and exploitation by economic components. Strive to render the modalities of economic management work gently and effectively in order to facilitate the production, distribution, and exchange of products. Create conditions to enable state-owned factories, enterprises, and companies to establish direct contact with the factories, enterprises, and companies of other economic components and of foreign countries.

The state must guarantee its right to centralized leadership in the activities of the modern economy through various policies and regulations. Moreover, the state orders the management hierarchy, bestows the rights to self-determination, and ensures both the democratic and centralized character.

It is imperative to set up an adequate and efficient management network in line with the pledge to reduce unnecessary intermediate stages. Create a management modality that conforms with the development rate of the present production force. In connection with this task, we must, on the one hand, set up various systems with a regulatory character concerning economic management and, on the other hand, develop to the maximum the self-determination right of local units in production and exploitation by implementing the economic self-governing system. Train and quickly increase the ranks of cadres capable of economic management and scientific and technical cadres. As far as planning is concerned, in the present situation it is imperative to provide the regional sectors with a number of necessary laws, keeping appropriate stock of the conditions of equipment and raw materials for implementation. Moreover, the plan must bear a suggestive character, allowing the regional sectors and local units to build up their own production plans, solve their own problems of obtaining capital, equipment, and raw materials, set their own prices, and circulate and distribute products themselves on the basis of the course for the common development of the national economy and the course for the development of each sector. Apply different forms of the plan to different markets. Gradually strive toward implementing one price for each market.

5. Culture, Education, and Social Affairs:

In the cultural, education, and social fields, it is necessary to continue promoting the course advocated by the fifth party congress. Pay attention to preserving the historic heritage and valuable antiques of the nation, and the good culture, traditions, mores and customs of the people and maintaining the evidence of the Pol Pot gang's genocidal crimes. Pay attention to movie making and videotaping, whip up a writing campaign, enhance the printing capacity, build museums, and encourage the mass art movement, sports activities, and physical education. Open up opportunities for private companies to produce and exploit movies and videotapes with the state controlling their substance.

Cultural work aimed at serving the material and spiritual lives of the people must be closely linked with the national defense duty of our people, oppose corrupt, perverted, and hooligan cultures, and gradually minimize backward beliefs. Set up regulations to successfully control cultural work. Have an appropriate policy toward writers, artists, athletes, painters, architects, and instructors to encourage and promote this work.

Educational work must be closely linked with the national defense duty and the restoration of the national economy. The plan to strengthen and expand education must be closely linked with the overall labor plan and the course for national development. Educational work at schools must be closely linked with educational work

within the families and within the entire society. The main course for the coming years is to raise the quality of the educational work in general and enhance interest in vocational training.

To attain this goal, it is imperative to pay attention to the rank of teachers by perfecting their recruitment, professional training, and political indoctrination. Use an appropriate map to determine the location of schools and avoid the unsuitable use of existing schools. Continue to agitate a movement of the masses, people, Buddhist monks, and overseas Cambodians to join hands in building small and large general education schools in villages and communes and equip them with appropriate educational equipment and materials, combining what exists in the country with donations from abroad to enable all students and school-age children to attend school. Increase the curriculum to encompass all subjects, including French and English, and increase study hours to suit the conditions. Try to give all districts and a number of communes their own junior high schools and all provinces and a number of districts their own high schools. Focus on continuing to accelerate labor training and vocational orientation at general education high schools and strengthen and expand vocational schools, primary and secondary specialized education schools, and universities. Create conditions for the opening of private vocational schools and classes and private classes for other subjects that the state deems necessary to be promoted. Continue to strive to completely eliminate illiteracy among the people, including the ethnic minorities, and promote supplementary education. Create conditions to facilitate self-education and qualification examinations for people who have taught themselves by means of supplementary education. Pay attention to strengthening and increasing the quality of kindergartens. The sending of students and trainees for study abroad must conform with the needs of the nation. Revise the policy toward teachers to make it more specific and suitable.

Health care is aimed at raising the well-being of the people, cadres, personnel, workers, and the armed forces. Because the country has been plagued with chronic wars, our people have poor health and are afflicted with diseases. For this reason, the main target for the coming years is to eliminate such fierce epidemics as malaria, cholera, typhoid, and hemorrhagic fever. Widely implement disease prevention and launch a movement to encourage the people to lead a healthy life. Pay attention to increasing care for mothers and children and strengthen and develop the quality of nurseries. It is imperative to expand the health networks from the central to the grass-roots levels by focusing on training nurses and doctors both at home and abroad. Increase the number of doctors for hospitals in Phnom Penh and the provinces and cities, especially in the districts and armed forces units. Work out guidelines for civilian doctors to fulfill their military obligation. Strive to have a number of communes and battalions with their own

head nurses; companies should have nursing aides. Continue paying attention to the Northeastern region, rubber plantations, and malaria-infested areas. Ceaselessly strive to raise the professional and political consciousness of nurses and increase attention to the quality of treatment and diagnosis.

Along with the use of foreign medicines for the treatment of diseases, strive to produce as many medicines as possible locally and encourage the people to produce and consume traditional medicines. It is imperative to effectively use foreign aid in this field. Besides the potentials of the state, create conditions for collective and private groups to open clinics for diagnosis and treatment, maternity hospitals, and laboratories, to contribute to meeting the needs of public health.

Expand activities in social and war veteran affairs and strive to implement all policies toward retired cadres, personnel, and workers. Concerning disabled combatants, besides giving them exhaustive care and protection, closely look at the possibility of giving them vocational training and helping them to restore their capacity for permanent labor and their living conditions. Show greater interest in families that have rendered good services to the revolution and help them improve their living conditions. Pay greater attention to the schooling of the orphans. Have specific guidelines to bring about stability in the living conditions of the old people, widows, disabled persons, and repatriated refugees.

III. The Course and Duty of Party Building:

All the revolutionary achievements won in the past are closely linked with the process of all-around party rebuilding, which is the factor determining our victory. Entering the stage of struggle in the new situation, the party leading role in all revolutionary undertakings needs to be elevated more than ever before. Therefore, the immediate as well as long-term course and duty of party building more than ever before calls for greater efforts to make the party stronger, more powerful, and truly clean so that it can ensure the role of leading the revolution in all situations and under all circumstances.

A number of important, concrete tasks to be diligently implemented for the fulfillment of this wish:

1. Political and Ideological Work:

Our ideological work in the new situation is an intense battlefield with a highly and regularly attacking character to catch up with the development of each given situation and each concrete political task. The ideological work must conform with the concrete situation of the revolution and must be closely linked with both the moral and material lives of the people.

Ideological work at present and in the coming years is to inform the party, people, and armed forces and enable them to constantly catch up with the revolution's situation and tasks at this new stage, to grasp the party and

state's principles at each stage, to see the revolutionary character of the struggle which is raging in the most arduous, complex, and resolute manner in Cambodia in order to solve two essential conflicts, namely, the conflict between us and the enemy and the conflict between the people's needs and demands and our ability to satisfy them. At the same time, clearly determine which is the key conflict requiring a concentration of efforts to solve, namely, the conflict between us and the enemy, but do not neglect efforts to solve the socioeconomic conflict.

In order to be qualified to successfully solve the key conflict, make everybody, especially party members and principal cadres, clearly distinguish friend from foe, and know which enemy is the most bitter adversary so as to have a clear view and stand and take wise measures to attack, isolate, or persuade according to each enemy front and according to each circumstance. Do not forget to constantly whip up hatred against the enemy of all stripes, especially among the masses of people, by clearly stipulating that to neglect this matter is tantamount to opening the door to the genocidal Pol Pot regime and other antiquated oppressive and exploiter regimes to return to Cambodia.

Hence, clearly see the nature of our political and diplomatic struggle in which the factor determining final victory should be on the revolution's side, namely our revolutionary forces must be strong and powerful in all situations and under all circumstances. Constantly enhance strong unity within the entire party, armed forces, and people regarding the policies and lines set by the fifth party congress by pledging to raise high the banner of great national reconciliation with the aim of achieving our people's brilliant revolutionary cause.

Strong internal unity and solidarity should be based on the consensus that the party's views and stand are correct. Constantly practice democracy, criticism, and self-criticism to raise revolutionary virtues. Dare to fight and resolutely oppose all negative phenomena which deviate from the party's lines and principles.

National unity is the nation's survival. Cambodian history has clearly shown the danger to the land, country, nation, and to the lives of countless people due to past internal rifts and disunity within royal families, among the country's leading circles, and among the people. Therefore, we should never forget these bitter historical lessons. Solidarity is the force of unity of the entire nation and is certainly an immense force of the nation which will lead to final victory, namely, peace, security, and the independence of the nation and happiness for the people in building a new and prosperous life to catch up with other nations and the world which are currently entering a stage of most dynamic progress. Correct and genuine national unity should be closely linked with precious proletarian internationalism. First of all, we should continue to strengthen and expand the relations of militant solidarity, particularly among the parties,

states, and peoples of the three fraternal Indochinese countries; with the Soviet Union and socialist countries; and with progressive countries, organizations, and peoples the world over.

Expand to the maximum the spirit of self-reliance and promote the traditions of struggle, hard work, and appropriate national pride of the nation, which is the continuation from our glorious Angkor era, by holding aloft the banners of national independence and genuine patriotism, in combination with the cooperation and assistance of brothers and friends the world over. Constantly increase the firm belief in the enlightened leadership and correct line of the party, in our own forces, and in the revolutionary armed forces. Raise the spirit of independence, of being the masters, and national pride, not to boast and become ultranationalistic like Pol Pot but to transform this firm belief and pride into raising the patriotic spirit, which is the perennial source of encouragement for the sense of being the masters and of taking the initiative and a firm foundation for the maturity of the Cambodian revolution's own forces. Therefore, the ideas of putting oneself down, of not believing in one's own strength, of relying on others, of waiting only for orders, and lacking judgment and initiative should be opposed and discarded.

Continue to instill the stand of the working class, the views of the masses, and the sentiments of respect and affection for the working class into cadres, party members and, first of all, into principal leading cadres, by promoting study and research into Marxism-Leninism and all party lines and policies. Strive to expand the cultural knowledge and specialty of cadres to raise their capacity to match the level of the political tasks. Raise understanding of the sciences of state administration and socioeconomic management in accordance with the requirement for progress of the revolution in the new phase.

Do not hesitate before new difficulties, tests, and trials and do not waver on the changes, twists, and turns on the road of advancement of the revolution. Promote international propaganda to highlight our regime's just character and positions of strength and victory, particularly the goodwill and national reconciliation policy of the PRK. Expose and denounce every maneuver to rob us of our revolutionary gains and to prolong the war in Cambodia. First of all, expose the Pol Pot group and those behind it. Quickly counter all lies and slanders about the real situation in Cambodia.

To correctly implement this task, it is necessary to use the combined forces of all sectors involved in this task with the Foreign Affairs establishment acting as the General Staff.

2. Party Building and Organizational Tasks:

To make our party genuinely strong and give it a powerful fighting capability to shoulder the heavy burdens of leading the revolution at the new historic stage,

we need strong party members and bases. They should be clean in every situation and under all circumstances. Therefore, the most important requirement of party consolidation in 1989-1990 and in the coming years is that emphasis should be laid on the quality of party members, the quality of life-style meetings and of the activities of all levels of party organizations, first of all the party organizational structures in localities.

A. Continue to pay attention to expanding the party so that its roots go deeper and spread more widely among the workers, peasants, and combatants, in view of the filling up of party organizations in the localities. In places where party organizations have already been established, these should be improved in accordance with the party organizational statutes. The task of party expansion should go hand in hand with that of consolidating local party organizational structures and party chapters. Constantly educate and raise the political quality of party members to protect the party. This is in order to transform party organizations in the localities into schools to temper party members and nurture good and noble cadres and into places to closely link the party to the masses. Rally solidarity forces to successfully implement every political task of the party.

In the immediate future, strive to carry out and correctly implement the role, duties, and rights and privileges of party organizations in the localities and party chapters according to their categories. Raise the quality of life-style meetings that should be held regularly with clear significance and meanings and constantly practice criticism and self-criticism.

B. Continue to build, strengthen, and improve party committees at all levels, first of all at district, precinct, provincial, and municipal levels, so that they possess the possibility and ability to lead and organize the successful implementation of all party lines and policies in their respective regions and localities. Focus attention on strengthening the district level and transforming it into a political base to determine the implementation of revolutionary tasks and a firm support closely linked to the masses of the people, for the districts are directly superior to the villages and communes and directly subordinate to the provinces and cities.

C. Continue to build and consolidate the ranks of cadres, which is a decisive factor determining the revolutionary tasks and a contribution to improving the party line. First of all, strengthen the principal cadres in all sectors and at all levels and ensure that they are in sufficient numbers and highly qualified in response to the demands for discharge of revolutionary tasks in the new stage. Pay particular attention to raising the work efficiency and capacity on the basis of improving the organizational structures and staffs in view of strengthening and stabilizing the organizational structures and reducing unnecessary staffs, apparatuses, and institutions at the central, provincial, municipal, district, and precinct levels, especially administrative staff, in an

attempt step by step to set up a streamlined and efficient organization structure and staff. In the immediate future, give priority to the production and fighting staff, specialist cadres and personnel, and political and military cadres of the fighting units of the Armed Forces.

Finish the compilation of the party history as soon as possible and gradually perfect it, ensuring that this history embodies party and scientific characters so that it can be used as a document for the education and training of cadres, party members, and the masses.

In order to successfully realize all the above-mentioned objectives and tasks, it is imperative to fulfill the following key issues:

Always absolutely understand the lines and policies of the party and the core, key leading ideas of the Central Committee in each period. Starting from there, put forth intelligent and creative principles and policies to lead, advise, and organize their implementation in a lively, appropriate, and specific manner. Maintain internal solidarity and unity in the determination on combat, struggle, criticism, and self-criticism activities; correct shortcomings; join hands in carrying out revolutionary tasks; establish work order for various levels and various sectors on the basis of helping them to improve and correctly implement their roles and tasks which are to be made better in accordance with the developing situation.

Increase the work of monitoring and regularly and thoroughly controlling the organized implementation of party and state policies to rectify, improve, and supplement them appropriately and in a timely manner.

3. Enhance the party's leadership over the state in all aspects in order to build, consolidate, and ceaselessly increase the efficiency of the state of the PRK in organizing and controlling the administration and in controlling the economy, culture, and social affairs. Particularly in the current new situation, it is imperative to pay attention to the organization and control of the economy in order to enhance the state's authority and power and successfully implement all the political tasks put forth by the party.

It is imperative to pay attention to clearly distributing the roles, tasks, and boundaries between the party institutions and the state institutions. Continue to replenish and enrich the constitution; increase the efficiency of the laws in social life; expand the abilities to defend the laws; resolutely strive to surmount law-breaking to ensure the state's legitimacy in controlling the administration, society, and economy, and in order to correctly exercise the people's rights to mastery and their democratic rights. Enhance the role of the National Assembly in order to increase the state's efficiency. Clearly distinguish the responsible duties of the Council of Ministers and those of the people's revolutionary committees at all levels. In the immediate period, the National Assembly must pay

attention to the people's opinion through reflections by National Assembly members, and to monitoring and inspecting the settlement of the people's requests by the state institutions.

4. Expand and enhance the roles of the front, mass organizations, and people's movement in holding aloft the banner of great national union to rally the entire nation to unite under party leadership for the cause of national defense and construction:

For the past 10 years, the front's work and the party's mass work have significantly contributed to mobilizing the forces of the broad masses and people to unite and follow the revolution in speeding up the cause of national revival and national development.

In the new stage, it is imperative to make further efforts in order to realize the strategic requirements set forth by the Fifth Party Congress with the aim of constantly strengthening the worker-peasant alliance for use as the firm foundation of the entire national union to mobilize the broad forces of all nationalities and from all walks of life within society, Cambodian patriots living abroad, and all Cambodians who do not yet share political views with the PRK but who have absolutely opposed the genocidal Pol Pot regime, to jointly build a peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

It is imperative to make efforts so that the front's work and the mass work become a common work of the entire party, all people, and the entire armed forces. Clearly display the concrete and important policies regarding the tasks in all fields, such as the attack against the enemy, the movement to persuade enemies to return to the fold, the building of forces, assistance for the forefront, and the restoration and expansion of the economic, social, and diplomatic task. Expand the political roles and duties of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. Strengthen the front organizations at all levels. Train and educate the ranks of cadres and local front members on how to carry out front work and to effectively implement the tasks to constantly strengthen and expand the bond of great national union of the entire people and the unity of all nationalities inside the country and those compatriots living abroad. Enhance their spirit of patriotism and love for the new regime and stimulate them to actively participate in the revolutionary movement, thus contributing to successfully realizing all the political tasks of the party and state as well as the resolutions of the front's congresses.

Continue to build the Cambodian working class into a genuine vanguard class in the cause of the Cambodian revolution. Build and strengthen the Cambodian trade unions into the mass organizations of the Cambodian working class and expand their roles as the center to publicize the working class' vanguard nature among the broad masses of workers and personnel and as an organ

which represents the interests of the workers and laborers in jointly controlling the state and defending the production sites and working units.

Broaden the organization of trade unions in privately-owned economic establishments in order to defend the interests of workers and educate them on the lines and policies of the party and state.

Pay great attention to building and strengthening youth union organizations so that they are worthy of being the reserve forces of the party. Enhance the political qualities of youth union members so that they are advanced in all revolutionary movements. Consolidate and expand the role of youth associations which are the youths' front organizations. Enhance the youth union's responsibility for the young pioneer organizations.

Build and strengthen women's organizations at all levels to serve as the core for enhancing women's roles in the new regime and expanding women's abilities to take part in revolutionary activities.

Conduct research so as to upgrade the peasants' association to become a genuinely organized organ of Cambodian peasants appropriate with the current essential requirements and situation.

Expand the role of intellectuals. Create all favorable conditions through appropriate and concrete policies so that intellectuals can participate even more vigorously in the cause of defending and building the country.

Continue to implement the policies toward the Buddhist and Islamic religions. Mobilize the combined forces of their followers to join in the task of building and defending the new regime.

In compliance with the current situation, it is imperative to allow the establishment of other associations, such as the Buddhist association, and those of Muslims, intellectuals, educational personnel, students, pupils, athletes, artists, industrialists, and merchants.

Continue to effectively implement the policies toward ethnic nationalities with the aim of ensuring the efficiency of the party's principles toward ethnic nationalities, that is, equality and unity between major and minor nationalities.

Work out and implement an appropriate policy toward Cambodian compatriots living abroad who have paid attention to the motherland, thus broadening and creating conditions for those compatriots to be able to increase their contributions, materially, intellectually, and morally, along with their skills, to the cause of national restoration and reconstruction.

It is imperative to have appropriate policies and all necessary regulations for controlling all foreigners living in Cambodia and to create favorable conditions for them

to live and earn their living in an honest and correct way in accordance with the PRK's laws and to contribute to the defense and construction of Cambodia.

IV. The Party's Foreign Policy in the New Situation:

The party and state of the PRK have the principles to constantly continue to implement their selected foreign policy lines by holding aloft the banners of patriotism, internationalist solidarity, national independence, and peace and by linking the nation's forces with those of the present era which are developing rapidly toward scientific and technological development and peaceful economic competition.

As already stressed, it is imperative to enhance the special relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos—the factor which determines the survival and progress of the Cambodian revolution as well as the revolution in each country in Indochina—and to constantly strengthen and expand the bonds of solidarity and cooperation, which are the foundation of the PRK's foreign policy, with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

At the same time, it is imperative to pay attention to strengthening and expanding relations with international communists' and workers' movements; expand relations with all countries, regardless of their different political and social systems, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and with all peace- and justice-loving progressive people across the world for the cause of defending and building the country with peace and independence in contribution to peace and social progress in the region and in the world.

Adhering to the spirit of internationalist solidarity and our Cambodian people's traditions and customs, we will always remember the very valuable deeds of the party, government, and fraternal heroic people of Vietnam in salvaging and liberating the Cambodian nation from the disaster caused by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in vigorously helping to build the PRK in all fields in the past.

The Cambodian people will forever protect and treasure the bonds of special solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos like the apple of their eye.

The entire Cambodian people are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries which have given immense and effective support and assistance materially, morally, and politically and in a timely manner to the cause of the Cambodian people's just struggle in the past.

The entire party, government, and people of Cambodia express their profound thanks to countries, heads of state and government, international movements, international humanitarian organizations, scholars, journalists,

and progressive people across the world who have sympathized with, supported, and assisted the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth and have actively helped in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The entire party, government, and people pledge to do their utmost and to more actively join with countries, international organizations, and peace- and justice-loving peoples across the world in efforts toward achieving national reconciliation, thereby bringing genuine peace and security to the Cambodian people—that is peace and security which is linked to the assurance that the genocidal Pol Pot regime will not be allowed to return to Cambodia and that the Cambodian people will enjoy their right to self-determination.

With the aim of ending the conflict through peaceful means and to achieve national reconciliation in Cambodia, as well as to create mutual trust in order to advance toward turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, the PRK adheres to the following stance:

To build a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia in line with the interests of the Cambodian people and those of peace in Southeast Asia.

Cambodia will constantly implement a policy of peaceful coexistence, expand cooperation and friendship with all countries regardless of their political tendencies, primarily with the neighboring countries, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit.

Cambodia will not join any military alliance. Cambodia will not allow any country to introduce its armed forces into or set up military bases in its territory. It will not allow any country to use Cambodian territory to oppose any other countries. The territory of other countries must not be used against Cambodia. Cambodia is ready to welcome economic and technical aid from all countries if such aid is not attached to any political conditions.

While convinced that brothers and friends throughout the world will give us even greater support and assistance, the entire party, people, and entire Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces must heighten their sense of mastery and self-reliance to the maximum to strictly implement all international agreements and advance the cause of the Cambodian revolution toward total and permanent victory.

Indonesia

Alatas on Upcoming Sihanouk, Hun Sen Meeting
BK2704091589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Jakarta, April 27 (AFP)—Indonesia hopes talks here between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen will settle some of their differences, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Thursday.

"Our hope in this meeting is that matters which had been controversial or unsettled in the second Jakarta Informal Meeting (in February) could be directly discussed by the two leaders...and overcome," Mr Alatas said.

Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to arrive here Sunday [30 April] as the personal guest of President Suharto. Mr Hun Sen is due to arrive Monday.

Mr Alatas declined to speculate on what the two men would discuss but said, "in general terms, I think progress needs to (be) made on only a few key aspects."

"If there is goodwill and a sense of urgency on both sides, I think progress is possible," he added.

The minister said that if the Cambodians wanted to settle the conflict, they would have to discuss key issues, in particular the period of the troop withdrawal promised by Vietnam, the interim period following the pull-out and the organizing of elections.

(In Canberra, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle said Thursday he hoped to meet Prince Sihanouk when both men are in Jakarta next week.

("I hope to see Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta," Mr Quayle said at a National Press Club luncheon here. "I don't believe the time has been set but I hope to see him.")

Jakarta hosted a second round of informal talks in February which brought together the four warring Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos and the six member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

A first round of talks was held here in July last year.

Prince Sihanouk was invited to the February talks but did not attend, saying Phnom Penh was inflexible on his proposals for ending the 10-year-old conflict. His faction was represented by his son Prince Ranariddh.

The discussions ended in an impasse and were adjourned for four months to allow further discussions between Phnom Penh and the three factions of the resistance coalition, the followers of Prince Sihanouk, those of former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

Vietnam announced earlier this month that it would pull its remaining 50,000 troops out of Cambodia by the end of September. Western estimates say Vietnam has between 60,000 and 70,000 troops in Cambodia.

(Mr Quayle flies to Jakarta Sunday as part of a 10-day tour of Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, the first by a senior official of the Bush administration to the region.

(U.S. sources had said previously the vice president would not meet the former Cambodian monarch in Jakarta but might see him later in Bangkok.

(Mr Quayle said here that U.S. policy on Cambodia was still under review and that "a number of options are under consideration," including giving military assistance to the resistance.

(He said Washington did not recognize the Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh, installed in late 1978 after Hanoi invaded Cambodia to oust the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

(Mr Quayle also said the United States was opposed to the return of the Khmer Rouge, accused of a campaign of genocide in Cambodia during its rule from 1975-79 and now the military muscle of the resistance.

(U.S. policy is aimed at finding leverage to establish political stability in Cambodia, Mr Quayle said.)

Philippines

Laurel, Bush Meet 'Secretly' in Washington
HK2704020389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0157 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP)—U.S. President George Bush met secretly in Washington with the Philippines' estranged Vice-President Salvador Laurel to discuss "critical issues," a spokesman for Mr Laurel said here Thursday.

Mr Laurel broke away from President Corazon Aquino to lead the conservative opposition last year, but he remains her constitutional heir and is seen as a frontrunner in elections after her six-year term ends in 1992.

Critics accuse Mr Laurel of seeking support for his presidential ambitions during his current private visit to the United States.

Mr Laurel's spokesman Ike Gutierrez said that Vice-President Laurel was having dinner on April 20 when a senior U.S. official summoned him for the meeting with Mr Bush.

He said the meeting was not announced to avoid protocol "problems," but he did not elaborate.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said he "absolutely cannot confirm" the report.

No immediate reaction was available from Mrs Aquino.

Mr Gutierrez said in a nationwide broadcast that Mr Bush and Mr Laurel discussed "broad and wide-ranging" issues, "mostly on the problem of our economy, the problem of insurgency, the problem of peace and order, and other things that are critical issues in our country."

Mrs Aquino and Mr Laurel were swept to power in February 1986 by a popular revolt that sent then-President Ferdinand Marcos to exile in Hawaii, but the two leaders soon quarreled over policy and power-sharing.

As his relations with Mrs Aquino deteriorated, Mr Laurel, a former Marcos ally, expressed sympathy with right-wing groups involved in plots to topple the government and began reviving the political network of the deposed ruler.

Mr Laurel visited Mr Marcos in Hawaii in February and urged Mrs Aquino to lift her indefinite ban on the ailing former ruler's return.

Mr Laurel is scheduled to return next week.

Sources close to the vice-president said he was expected to meet Mr Marcos' close associates during his visit.

The Philippines was a U.S. colony from 1898-1946 and hosts the largest American military bases overseas.

U.S. support is considered crucial for any Filipino presidential aspirant.

Mrs Aquino has disclosed plans for a second U.S. visit but details have not been finalized. She first visited Washington in September 1986 to meet then-President Ronald Reagan and address the U.S. Congress.

She has said that Mr Bush called her on January 25 to wish her a happy 56th birthday and assure her of continued support for her administration.

Spokesman Confirms Meeting

HK2704095389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel met secretly in Washington, D.C. According to Ike Gutierrez, Laurel's spokesman, the two officials discussed the Philippines' insurgency and economic problems. Gutierrez added that their meeting was not publicized because the vice president's visit was not official.

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] It was a secret meeting because the visit was private. /I confirm that they actually met./

[Announcer] Vice President Laurel met with President George Bush in the United States?

[Gutierrez] /In a secret meeting. After a dinner in Washington at a restaurant/, a senior ranking officer of Washington... [changes thought] /From all the reports, intimate reports that I have with me/, they met secretly and personally. This was not announced because /it's a secret visit and a private meeting to avoid protocol problems and questions./

[Announcer] Do you have any idea as to what things were discussed?

[Gutierrez] Broad and wide-ranging subjects, /but mostly on the problems of our economy, problem of the insurgency, the problem of peace and order, and other things that are critical issues in our country./

[Announcer] Perhaps we can get more details of their talks when Vice President Laurel returns?

[Gutierrez] That's for sure. If you want I can even get in touch with him this afternoon and you can talk to him personally. In so doing, the people will be informed about his activities there and the good effects of his trip to our countrymen in the States. This is to counter the bad publicity describing his trip and will clarify it in the minds of the people. [end recording]

✓ Further Developments Reported in Rowe Case

✓ Killers Believed in Metro Manila

HK2704045789 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] The killers of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe are still in Metro Manila. Task Force Rowe chief Col Victor Tiangco said that they cannot solve the case in 3 days. Raids, as well as search-and-monitoring operations, on known communist lairs in Metro Manila will continue. According to Tiangco, they have reliable information that Rowe's killers are still hiding somewhere in Metro Manila. Despite these developments, Tiangco denied reports that they will be able to solve the Rowe case in 72 hours.

[Begin Tiangco recording] I believe this is a disinformation campaign to discredit our unit, or maybe to (?press us) into doing some drastic measures. [end recording]

✓ Latest Probe Findings Released

HK2704050989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] Investigators in the Rowe case are citing the possibility of there being three, not two, suspects involved in the murder of Colonel Rowe. This was

confirmed by Capcom [Capital Regional Command] North Sector command chief Colonel Victor Tiangco after some more bullets were recovered from underneath the exhaust pipe of the car Rowe was in when he was shot. The investigators say one more assassin was involved in the shooting of Colonel Rowe.

Meanwhile, Major Felix Mutyaga, deputy commander of the Northern Sector Command, has released the latest findings in the ongoing probe of the Rowe case. He denied reports that results of the investigation being conducted by Task Force Rowe are being delivered to the U.S. Embassy to be reviewed by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. He also denied reports that the assassins will be apprehended within 72 hours.

[Begin Mutyaga recording] The evidence we have at present, which is being gathered by our investigators, especially involving the car and the empty shells recovered from the scene, is being examined by our PC [Philippine Constabulary] criminal laboratory. The witnesses have provided affidavits: In fact one of them who saw the driver leaving the car after the ambush was able to provide a description on which the identikit sketch was based. [end recording]

✓ 'Rowe Brigade' Issues Warning

HK2704102389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP)—A previously unheard-of group warned Thursday that it would attack Soviets and Chinese who support Filipino communists in the wake of the murder of a U.S. Army colonel here.

Meanwhile security forces have launched a hunt for the driver of a car used by the killers of Colonel James "Nick" Rowe and obtained fingerprints from the vehicle which could lead them to the assassins, police said Thursday.

In a statement sent to news agencies a group calling itself the "Colonel Nick Rowe Brigade" warned "all Russians and Chinese communists now in the Philippines whom we know provide direct assistance" to Filipino communists.

The communist New People's Army (NPA) claimed responsibility for Friday's killing of Col. Rowe and accused him of involvement in counter-insurgency.

He was slain near the suburban office of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group which coordinates military aid and training for the Philippine armed forces.

Soviet Embassy First Secretary Yuriy Raykov Thursday refused to comment on the statement and denounced Col. Rowe's killing an act of terrorism. Chinese Embassy officials could not be immediately contacted.

Both Moscow and Beijing officially disown the Philippine rebels.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Gerald Huchel refused to comment and said he had never heard of the group before.

Colonel Victor Tiangco, who heads a team investigating the killing of Col. Rowe, said police were able to sketch the face of the driver of the getaway car later abandoned near the murder site.

"We are still looking for the driver of the getaway car. He could lead us to the three other suspects," Col. Tiangco said.

He said investigators had lifted several fingerprints from the getaway car using ultramodern laser-based equipment brought in by U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation agents sent here to assist in the investigation.

Meanwhile police maintained a round-the-clock watch on the U.S. Embassy in central Manila, witnesses said.

On Wednesday Police raided the suburban office of a legal leftist group called Balay in search of firearms allegedly used by the killers, but found none and made no arrests, though Father Benjamin Alforque, a Roman Catholic priest who had visited the place the night before looking for his sister Mariven, was briefly held after being mistaken for a rebel leader.

He said police fired at his car and handcuffed him before pressure from other churchmen led to his release.

Newspaper reports claimed the military believe Miss Alforque was one of the assassins, though she has denied the allegations and said she was an official of a group which counsels and gives financial support to former political prisoners.

Possible Violence at 1 May Group Rallies

HK2704085189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Apr 89

[Text] There is a great possibility that violence will erupt on 1 May. The anticommunist rally of the Guardian Brotherhood Incorporated and the workers' nationwide strike will take place on the same day, and the NPA [New People's Army] are reportedly to go to Metro Manila to participate in the nationwide strike. Nolan Sison of Mobile Unit No 22 has the details:

[Begin recording] There is a great possibility that violence will erupt during the nationwide strike by workers on 1 May. A nationwide anticommunist rally by the Guardian Brotherhood Incorporated will be going on. Reports also say that NPA rebels will go to the city and participate in the protest. The Guardian's secretary general, who refused to be identified, said they are supported by other groups like the National Alliance for Democracy, Magic Group, and the National Alliance of People's Uprising Movement which is headed by Colonel Franco Calida. The Guardian Brotherhood Incorporated expects that thousands of peace-loving citizens will

participate in the rally, which will be held along with local rallies in various provinces. According to the secretary general, the Guardian's forces including civilians reach 480,000 nationwide. Based on some information they received, a group of NPA rebels were ordered to go down to the city from the mountains and participate in the nationwide strike at Liwasang Bonifacio, which will be led by workers protesting the continued price increases of prime commodities and the wage issue.

Reports say the Guardians will take advantage of the anticommunist rally to match the strength of the NPA rebels coming down from the mountains, and to stand by for anything that might preempt violence during the occasion. The Guardian Brotherhood Incorporated is the umbrella organization of two other Guardian groups, namely: the Guardian Foundation of renegade Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan, and the Guardian Democracy of former Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabatuan. Others participating in the anticommunist rally will be coming from different provinces like Zamboanga and Bulacan. According to Guardian sources, a majority of them will gather at the Quezon Memorial Circle in Quezon City before starting the march which will pass through Camp Crame, Camp Aguinaldo, and various cities of Metro Manila. [end recording]

P1.7 Billion Set for Agrarian Reform Committees

HK2604081989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Apr 89 p 20

[Text] The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is setting aside P [pesos] 1.7 billion for the formation of provincial and barangay agrarian reform coordinating committees to speed up the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (Carp).

A big portion of the funding requirements amounting to P778.88 million would come from foreign sources and the remaining P392.3 million would be drawn from local funds, including the DAR's regular budgets.

Most likely foreign funding sources are concessional financiers such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan.

Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico said the two-year project which will start this year was intended to institutionalize and put into operation the Carp administrative machinery for the full program implementation through the formation and organization of the provincial agrarian reform coordinating committees.

Specifically, the project involves the organization of 76 provincial and 31,696 barangay agrarian reform coordinating committees throughout the country.

The organization of these committees is a key factor in the implementation of the agrarian reform program because they will identify the legitimate Carp beneficiaries in their respective localities and solve minor agrarian reform disputes between the landowners and farmer-beneficiaries, Juico said.

On account of their services the project will provide a minimum operational logistical support amounting to P1,000 and P2,000 per committee member, respectively, per month for the duration of the project.

The DAR secretary said that this operational support would come from the DAR regular budget.

In addition to this financial support, technical assistance is to be provided to the members to equip them with skills necessary in the performance of their duties.

When the committees have already been institutionalized, DAR shall set up a monitoring and feedback mechanism among the Carp's administrative machinery at all levels to ensure effective reporting, monitoring and evaluation of their activities.

Thailand

Site 2 Refugee Camp Shelled; Two Killed

BK2704015989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Prachin Buri—At least 38 border traders, mostly Thais, were killed and more than 40 injured in an ambush by Heng Samrin-Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea yesterday, according to a Western relief worker and Thai traders.

"There was a big ambush on the trading route close to Ta Phraya," said the relief worker who requested anonymity. "So far, we have 38 people dead," he added.

He said 37 wounded traders, 10 of whom were seriously injured, were taken to the emergency hospital at Khao I-Dang holding centre.

Sources close to the Thai blackmarketeers said a large group of Thai traders went to a black market to buy cattle and pigs. The market, located about one kilometre from the border at kilometre marker 35, is under the control of Khmer Rouge guerrillas, they said.

They returned on foot and were allegedly ambushed by Heng Samrin-Vietnamese forces, who opened fire with automatic weapons and set off claymore mines rigged on the trading route.

The sources said that several victims were left at the ambush site because they could not be retrieved.

There was speculation that the ambush was a result of rivalry over control of the trading routes, but this could not be confirmed.

Meanwhile, a Thai army officer attached to the Displaced Persons Protection Unit [DPPU] 88 reported that two Khmer were killed and four were injured yesterday when four 130-mm artillery shells, believed fired by Vietnamese gunners, smashed into the northern section of Site 2 refugee camp, opposite Ta Phraya District.

Site 2, with some 18,000 Khmer refugees, is the largest UN-aided refugee camp in Thailand. Its outer perimeter is only a kilometre from the Kampuchean frontier.

Aid officials said some artillery shells passed over Site 2 on Saturday [22 April], and two rounds landed in the camp on Sunday, injuring one man. A refugee was also wounded in shelling there Saturday.

US Vice President Dan Quayle is scheduled to visit Site 2 on May 4 during his visit to Thailand as part of his Asian tour.

Fighting also erupted between Vietnamese troops and the combined forces of the Khmer Rouge and Khmer People's National Liberation Front near Phnom Chat and Phnom Pra hills.

The DPPU 88 army officer said that fighting started at 2 p.m. and did not cease until 6 p.m.

There was no report of casualties.

Move of Khmer Rouge Refugees Considered

BK2204140489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1357 GMT
22 Apr 89

[Text] Bangkok, April 22 (AFP)—Thai authorities are considering a plan to move some 11,000 Cambodian refugees from their present camp near the Thai-Cambodian border to a site deeper inside Thailand, relief officials said Saturday.

The plan calls for a new camp called "Site K" to be set up later this year eight kilometres (five miles) inside Thailand's southeastern border province of Trat, they said.

Some refugee camps closer to the border have come under heavy artillery fire from inside Cambodia in the last few days.

The officials said refugees from two Khmer Rouge-controlled camps in the same area, Tha Luan and Bo Rai, would be moved to the new camp.

Relief workers said they had opened talks with Thai authorities to set up the "Site K" camp four or five months ago, and added that they wanted a camp where they would have greater access to civilians living under Khmer Rouge control.

The officials said they wanted to organize "Site K" along the lines of an existing Khmer Rouge camp, "Site 8," in Thailand's eastern Prachinburi Province.

Relief agencies are allowed to operate hospitals and distribute rations to non-combatants at Site 8.

Thousands of artillery shells have hit Tha Luan—which is some six kilometres (four miles) from the border and houses about 6,000 refugees—and surrounding Khmer Rouge settlements, the officials said.

They added that several houses were set on fire and some refugees were burnt while trying to put out the fires.

One of the settlements, (Khai Chi) Camp, was thought to have been completely destroyed by artillery fire, they said.

Relief officials said they had asked Thai authorities to evacuate the Tha Luan population to an unidentified spot near "Site K", but were still waiting for a reply.

Overall casualty figures were not available, and the Thai military authorities have reported only one fatality, that of an elderly man from a neighbouring village of apparent heart failure during the height of last week's shelling.

Thai naval officials reached by telephone Saturday said the area was calm.

The Khmer Rouge have denied access to (Khai Chi) and other settlements in the area to international agencies, allowing them only to distribute food rations and other relief supplies to non-combatants in the Tha Luan camp.

The Marxist Khmer Rouge forms the main military muscle of a Cambodian resistance coalition which has been fighting Vietnamese troops in Cambodia since Hanoi invaded the country in late 1978 to topple a Khmer Rouge government and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge controls several refugee camps along the border and people escaping from these camps have reported widespread human rights abuses.

The last Vietnamese attack on the Tha Luan area was in November. Heavy casualties were reported, but relief agencies were denied access to the worst-hit spots.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila toured areas along the Thai-Cambodian border on Friday and Saturday and held talks with military authorities in Trat, Chantaburi and Prachinburi Provinces, state-run Thai Television said.

Mr. Sitthi said Saturday at Khao-I Dang refugee camp in Prachinburi Province, controlled by the Thai military, that Vietnamese and Cambodian government troops had pulled back some 15-20 kilometers (9-12 miles) from the border into Cambodia.

But he added that there were still no signs of preparations for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as promised by Hanoi.

Vietnam announced in April that all its troops would be pulled out of Cambodia by the end of September.

Mr. Sitthi, who held talks with gem merchants and fishermen in Chantaburi and Trat Provinces on the possibility of opening official cross-border trade links with Cambodia, was quoted as saying that the military situation on the border was still considered too volatile for trade normalization.

Official Thai-Cambodian trade links were severed when the Khmer Rouge came to power in Phnom Penh in 1975.

Bangkok, which leads non-communist Southeast Asian Nations in opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, does not recognize the current government in Phnom Penh.

Sitthi Views Camp Human Rights

BK2304060089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Apr 89 p 3

[By Suphaphon Kanwerayothin in Aranyaprathet]

[Text] Khmer Rouge refugees at Ban Bo Rai and Ban Ta Luan camps will be moved shortly to Site K, a new camp run by the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO).

According to UNBRO Deputy Field Coordinator Toni Stadler, construction of Site K is expected to be complete by June and the refugees will be able to move in within one week after its completion.

Occupying an area of two square kilometres, Site K is located three kilometres north of Sok San Camp, and about eight km inside Thailand.

"We would like all civilians to live in one place, so that we can provide them with schooling, occupational training and other ordinary activities available in a functioning society," said Mr Stadler.

He added that the objective of the camp is to familiarise displaced persons and refugees with the environment of a normal society to prepare them for repatriation once peace returns to Kampuchea.

Site K, he added, is spacious enough to accommodate all Kampuchean refugees from the South.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that Thailand has not ignored international media reports about human rights violations at the Khmer Rouge camp of Site 8.

"Accessibility is no longer a problem for relief officials wishing to carry out their activities at Site 8," ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said after being briefed by Thai military officials at Khao I-Dang Holding Centre.

ACM Sitthi, who completed a two-day tour of the eastern border provinces of Chanthaburi, Trat and Prachin Buri yesterday, said Site 8 has been portrayed by the international media as ridden with a problem of human rights abuse.

"We have told the military to inform Khmer leaders in the camp about the complaints, be it child labour, physical violence, or crime.

"Those leaders were asked to smooth out the problems since they were occurring in Thai territory," he said.

ACM Sitthi said Thai authorities have set up a camp security unit which has efficiently curbed crime and violence among the refugees as a result of the tension and frustration of camp life.

The military officials who briefed ACM Sitthi about the situation at Site 8 said the complaints about human rights violations obviously resulted from the difference in Western and Asian ways of thinking.

"In the West, soldiers going to fight a battle will leave their families behind. But with the people around here, the wives and children accompany the fathers wherever they go," the officials said.

ACM Sitthi said:

"Wives, and children helping their fathers carry arms and ammunition may be considered a violation of human rights according to international standards, but according to Khmer standards, that deed is tantamount to helping their families."

Chatchai Calls for Southeast Asian Cooperation

*BK2404095089 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
24 April 89 pp 1, 18*

[Text] In connection with an ASIaweek magazine article praising Prime Minister General Chatchai Chuanhawan as a bold new force who has shaken up Southeast Asia, the Thai premier made a remark about the region to reporters yesterday at Hua Hin. He said that in his opinion it is time for Asian people to wake up—not to wake up to fight each other but to wake up to develop Southeast Asia.

Asked if the countries in this region should join forces as an Asia-Pacific grouping, the prime minister replied that we must very closely cooperate with and help each other to develop this particular region. "We must cooperate with each other like the EEC," Chatchai said.

The prime minister reiterated that he is not concerned about ASEAN since we already have close cooperation. He cited Singapore as an example, saying that Singapore has understood Thailand better now. A reporter asked how this image would benefit us, the premier said it would bring about many positive results. He said he has done everything not only for Thailand but also for ASEAN and our neighboring countries. He added that we should not go alone, we must go together as a group. Asked what our neighboring countries think about development of the region, the prime minister noted that everybody is now talking about development and no one should talk about fighting. He said we should cooperate in developing Southeast Asia and not only ASEAN. There should be discussion about this matter among the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in the future after Vietnam has withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia.

The prime minister also said that he would raise this matter with the Japanese prime minister when he makes a visit to Thailand. He said that Japan and Australia should play a greater role in this region than what they do now.

SRV's Sincerity in Troop Withdrawal Viewed

*BK2204140789 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 Apr
89 p 7*

[Article: "Vietnam: Sincerity in the Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Many countries have welcomed Vietnam's announcement that it will withdraw its troops from Cambodia as an indication that the problem of military aggression against another country in this region is likely to be resolved. They also have praised Vietnam for opening the way for peace in Cambodia. What they are waiting to see is whether Vietnam will really change its hooligan behavior and become able to coexist with the world community or if it simply is biding its time in changing from a defense role to an offensive one.

In considering Vietnam's sincerity in withdrawing its troops, one point worth thinking about is whether the troop withdrawal was announced because of internal pressure or because of a change of policy by the Vietnamese leadership.

Observers know well that world tension has eased considerably since Soviet leader Gorbachev took office and began talks on arms and military reductions. Furthermore, the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan has allowed the Soviet Union to reduce its own military role, both directly and indirectly, and that of its satellites.

Changes in the Soviet Union have been one of the most important factors affecting the Cambodian issue because the Soviet Union has provided economic and military assistance for Vietnam. Thus, Vietnam has to make changes in accordance with world trends when its master wants to stop supporting wars for a while in favor of developing the Soviet economy.

In addition, pressure from the world community has also caused Vietnam to reconsider its stand and its ability to prolong the Cambodian war by itself. Finally, Vietnam chose to announce its troop withdrawal before the Sino-Soviet summit. Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam have claimed that the troop withdrawal was decided by Vietnam itself and has nothing to do with the Sino-Soviet summit, while China's Deng Xiaoping has announced that Cambodia is one of the important issues.

If Vietnam really wants to withdraw its troops, making the decision alone without external pressure as the Soviet Union did in Afghanistan, there would be some points worth noting—the conditions Vietnam sets for its troop withdrawal, the return of troops into Cambodia, and the supervision of the troop withdrawal.

Concerning the first point, it seems that Vietnam believes that it can invade other countries and send in its troops as it likes, even though Vietnam once drove out France and the United States. On the last point, instead of allowing the world community to supervise the troop withdrawal through the United Nations, as the United States ended its aggression war in Vietnam, Vietnam has suggested a non-neutral country like India join the mechanism to supervise the troop withdrawal.

Considering these points, one can see that Vietnam has no real intention of ending the war in Cambodia, but the changing situation has forced it to make changes. At present, Vietnam is stepping up its military operations in order to gain more areas to strengthen its bargaining position power in the negotiating table.

The question now is how the Khmer tripartite coalition will play the game.

Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach, Gusev Discuss Economic Relations
BK2704020889 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister [as received] of the Council of Ministers and president of the subcommission of the Vietnam-Soviet intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and his Soviet counterpart, V.K. Gusev had working sessions in Moscow from April 21-25.

The co-presidents exchanged views on the Vietnam-USSR economic relations in the years to come, stressing on the need to renovate their bilateral cooperation mechanism in line with the present far-reaching changes in both countries.

The two sides noted that the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries had expanded, some new forms of cooperation had been adopted, and they had brought about initial results. On

the other hand, they noted that the cooperation mechanism had taken shape too slowly, the available potentials and possibilities of the two countries had not been exploited in order to broaden and develop their cooperation at various branches and levels, and cooperation continued to be undertaken according to the old thinking not commensurable with the policies of renovation and restructuration of the two parties.

The two presidents stressed that in order to promote the efficiency of the economic cooperation of the two countries, it is necessary, first of all, to quickly accelerate the restructuration of their cooperation mechanism in conformity with the two parties' policies of renovation and restructuration and with the agreements reached at the Vietnam-Soviet summit in May 1987.

The two presidents exchanged opinions on basic orientations for bilateral cooperation in the 1991-95 five-year period.

The meetings took place in an atmosphere of frankness, openness, and comradeship.

Hun Sen Statement on PRK Elections Cited
BK2704095589 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT
27 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], has declared that general elections would be held in Kampuchea within three months after a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, reported the BANGKOK POST quoted by AFP.

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan immediately reacted favourably to the report, welcoming the election announcement, the state-run THAI NEWS AGENCY (TNA) reported.

Hun Sen was speaking in Phnom Penh to Thai reporters who had accompanied a delegation of Thai MP's visiting Kampuchea over the weekend.

TNA further said Chairman Hun Sen told the reporters that he was also prepared to meet the Thai prime minister in Bangkok again before his scheduled meeting with Prince Sihanouk early May.

Cooperation Memorandum Signed With Philippines
BK2704060689 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi ECOVNA-OANA April 26—A memorandum of understanding between Vietnam and the Philippines in the production and marketing of vegetal oil and in personnel training has been signed in Manila.

Signatories were Huynh Xuan Thu, general director of the Vietnamese United Vegetable Oil Enterprise who led a delegation for a visit to the Philippines from April 18-24, and a representative of the Philippine Office for Coconut.

The Vietnamese delegation was received by Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus.

State Leaders Greet Afghan National Day
BK2704052689 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today sent a joint message of greetings to the Republic of Afghanistan on the 11th anniversary of the April Revolution.

The message is addressed to Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan. It says in part: "We rejoice at the glorious victories won by the heroic Afghan people and armed forces on the battlefield, especially in their courageous fight at Jalalabad against the extremist opposition forces who, with the backing of outside forces, are undermining the implementation of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, and against the brazen interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. May the Afghan people achieve new successes in the defence of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The message renewed the Vietnamese people's invariable strong support for the just cause of the fraternal Afghan people, the Republic of Afghanistan's national reconciliation policy and its sensible proposals aimed at putting an early end to the fratricidal war, restoring peace and founding a broadly-based coalition government in Afghanistan.

The Vietnamese leaders also expressed their joy at the fine development of the combative solidarity and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries.

Officials Attend Afghan Reception
BK2704045089 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—'Abdul Wahab Rasif, charge d'affaires of the Afghan embassy in Hanoi, gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Afghanistan's April Revolution (April 27).

Among his guests were Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Representatives of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi also attended.

The Afghan charge d'affaires and Nguyen Thanh Binh proposed toasts to new victories of the Afghan people in national defence and construction and further flourishing of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Hanoi Marks Revolution Anniversary
BK2504162389 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25—A meeting to mark the 11th anniversary of the April Revolution of the Republic of Afghanistan was jointly sponsored here today by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, and the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association.

It was attended by 'Abdul Wahab Rasif, Afghan charge d'affaires a.i. and a visiting delegation of the Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan.

Speaking at the meeting, Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department and vice-president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, brought out the historical significance of the April Revolution. He condemned the imperialist and other reactionary forces for continuing to violate the agreements on Afghanistan after the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country, for prolonging the war in Afghanistan and committing crimes against the Afghan people.

He expressed the Vietnamese people's joy at the consolidation and development of Vietnamese-Afghan relations and their deep concern over recent developments in Afghanistan. A political solution to Afghanistan can only be achieved through peaceful negotiations, he stressed.

Trinh Ngoc Thai went on: "The Vietnamese people fully support President Najibullah's March 1989 statement which called for a strict implementation of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan.

For his part, Nazar Muhammad, minister of construction, and president of the Afghanistan-Vietnam Friendship Association, expressed the Afghan people's close friendship with the Vietnamese people and their sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, government and people for their solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the Afghan people, he reaffirmed the Afghan people's determination to defend the fruits of the April Revolution and to struggle for a peaceful life of the Afghan people.

Delegate Speaks at UN Session on Afghanistan
*BK2504154189 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
25 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25—Nguyen Duc Hung, Vietnamese representative to the United Nations, has strongly condemned outside military intervention in Afghanistan as a gross violation of the Geneva agreements on that country.

Speaking at the April 24 session of the United Nations Security Council, Nguyen Duc Hung said: "The Vietnamese people, bound to the Afghan people by close relations of friendship, fully share their grave concern over the recent developments resulting from the acts of intervention and aggression, and demand that these acts be stopped.

At this moment, the people and government of Vietnam, as always, extend their fraternal solidarity and whole-hearted support to the people and government of the Republic of Afghanistan in the heroic defence of their homeland."

"A solution to the domestic issues of Afghanistan can only be achieved through peaceful negotiations among the Afghan parties to achieve national reconciliation by ending bloodshed and establishing a broad-based government acceptable to all parties concerned, as has been proposed by the Republic of Afghanistan," Nguyen Duc Hung stressed.

Activities of Italian Deputy Foreign Minister

Meets With Vo Chi Cong

*BK2504160989 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT
25 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received here today Senator Gilberto Bonalumi, Italian deputy foreign minister, now on a visit to Vietnam.

Vo Chi Cong warmly welcomed his guest and expressed his hope that the visit would contribute to strengthening the mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Italy.

Also present on this occasion were Vietnamese First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and Italian Ambassador Maurizio Teucci.

Attends Farm Machines Symposium

*BK2604073589 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—A symposium on Italian farm machines was jointly held here yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Vietnam and the Intertrade Company of Italy.

It was attended among others, on the Vietnamese side by Nguyen Minh Thong, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; Dinh Phu Dinh, deputy minister of external economic relations and acting president of the chamber; and, on the Italian side, by Gilberto Bonalumi, deputy foreign minister; Ambassador Maurizio Teucci; Enrico Miserendino, head of the Italian delegation to the symposium, and representatives of five companies of Lombardini, a big agricultural equipment and machine producer in Italy and Europe.

Addressing the participants, both Gilberto Bonalumi and Nguyen Minh Thong expressed their satisfaction at the organization of the symposium, the first of its kind in Vietnam, saying that it was a good opportunity for the agricultural and food-industrial workers exchange ideas directly with the Italian producers of farm equipment and machines, aimed at promoting the economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Ends 2-Day Visit

*BK2704060089 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—Senator Gilberto Bonalumi, deputy foreign minister of the Republic of Italy, paid an official visit to Vietnam from April 24-26.

While here, G. Bonalumi and his party paid a tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

The Italian delegation was received by State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Phung Van Tuu. It also met with representatives of the Ministries of External Economic Relations, Public Health, and Culture.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem held talks with Senator G. Bonalumi. During the talks, the two sides discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual concern.

On this occasion, an agreement on cooperation in a project for mother and child care in Ha Bac Province was signed by Health Minister Pham Song and G. Bonalumi. The Italian guest attended the opening in Hanoi of a seminar on agricultural machines cosponsored by the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and the Olivetti Company of Italy.

Chief Dao Tung Addresses Information Seminar

*BK2604063989 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), accredited by the Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO Information Sub-Commission opened here on April 25 a five-day seminar entitled "National Seminar on Harmonisation of Scientific and Technical Information Policy."

Participating in this seminar are representatives of many branches of activity of the national economy and the mass media, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (PAM).

In his opening speech, VNA General Director Dao Tung who is also head of the Information Department of the Vietnam UNESCO Commission, said:

"Information, especially scientific and technical information, has been recognized as one of the important factors spurring socio-economic development. It is dispensable [as received] for us if we are to rationally utilize the natural resources and manpower. The role of information in education and culture is increasing, thus enabling everyone to acquire new knowledge and improve their cultural and ideological level."

The seminar will deal with the national policy on scientific and technical information and technological culture, and the coordination between the scientific and technical institutions and the mass media in disseminating scientific and technical information.

Radio Reviews April Issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN
BK2604110089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 23 Apr 89

[Text] The April 1989 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN begins by reprinting the communique of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum and a speech by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at the closing of the plenum.

On the occasion of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the journal runs an editorial entitled: "On the Basis of Fundamental Principles, Let Us Carry Out Renovation Drastically." After citing the six fundamental principles already expounded by the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the editorial says: "To give the cause of renovation a sound reasoning, our party must clarify the socialist model in Vietnam, elaborating the contents of our course of actions as well as on those forms that represent our course of actions during the transitional period. This amounts to demanding a perfect program of political action. However, this plenum was a regular one and therefore unable to meet this demand. However, experiences obtained after 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution show that the six fundamental principles serve as the basis for

our coming course of action and tasks. This appears to have helped eliminate the concern of many people over the progress of socialist construction in our country. In practice, this is a realistic and most positive preparation for the party's program of political action."

An article by Le Huy Phan in the "Socialism: Restrospect and Renovate" section deals with the system of land ownership in our country. The article says: "The system of giving out contracts for a complete project in agriculture, which has spontaneously expanded since the end of 1986, has been officially accepted as a popular contract system by Political Bureau Resolution No 10, known as Contract 10 for short. To arrive at a statement of major policy on agricultural reorganization, the giving out of contracts to each household has contributed to tackling many difficulties and delays in agricultural production and its logic of development requires that we must proceed toward granting peasants a stable and lasting right to land ownership, develop the capabilities and skills of each peasant household, and increase the output of marketable farm products. As already defined by a familiar economic term, this problem has created in rural areas psychological feelings and a pattern of activity for the existing large-scale commodity production."

Also found in this section is an article by Prof Tran Huu Tien entitled: "As for the basic and main differences in the transitional period in our country," saying that the basic differences in the current transitional period in our country are "not the ones between socialist and capitalist lines as we have long conceived them in a simplistic fashion but rather the differences between the path of development toward socialism on the one side and the spontaneous capitalist and bourgeois forces and the out-dated capitalist relations on the other." "As for the main differences," according to the author, "they are between the requirements for urgent development of commodities and for the stabilization and improvement of the people's lives in order to renew production on a larger scale."

In the "Renovation: Opinions and Experiences" section, an article by writer To Hoai provides an assessment of the current literary movement in support of renovation in Vietnam.

This is followed by an article by Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committee Secretary Tran Van Dang, dealing with experiences gained by Vinh Phu Province in 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution.

New Zealand

Business Promotion Spurs Debate on Immigrants *BK2104102889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 21 Apr 89*

[By Suzanne Pollard]

[Text] Wellington, April 21 (AFP)—A four-day conference to promote New Zealand as a home for Asian entrepreneurs opened Friday [21 April] amid spirited debate on the merits and drawbacks of boosting the country's small population with more immigrants.

While there are differing views among the government, the opposition, and business groups about the benefits of accepting more immigrants, wealthy Asian business people are generally welcomed with open arms.

Last year the number of successful applications under the business immigration policy nearly trebled on the previous year, the vast majority coming from Asian countries, Commerce Minister David Butcher said this week.

Only 176 of the 1,538 applicants approved under the scheme, set up in 1986, came from outside Asia.

Nearly half the applicants were from Taiwan, an almost six-fold increase on the previous year, and there were almost three-fold increases in the numbers from Hong Kong and Malaysia.

The growth has been attributed to the increased activity of private immigration consultants in Asian countries, some of whom are represented at the conference held in Taurangi, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres) north of here and organised by the locally-based Kiwi Growth Ltd.

Grant Muir, Kiwi Growth's managing director, said traditionally wealthy Asian business people had gone to the United States, but they now looked at New Zealand because of its lifestyle, environment, and what they regarded as "ridiculously cheap" property prices.

"Some want to buy manufacturing businesses, some want to set up trading import-export businesses, some want to become involved in buying our greasy wool and selling it to their contacts overseas," he said.

Along with immigration consultants, conference delegates include financial advisors, bankers, accountants, property developers, and investors from Taiwan and Hong Kong, he said.

Business immigrants are required to have a proven business background and 350,000 New Zealand dollars (214,000 U.S.) before they can be considered, much less than required under a similar scheme in Australia.

But some New Zealanders believe the scheme needs tightening up because it does not require approved immigrants to bring their capital with them or to establish a business after they arrive.

Wellington Regional Enterprise Board Director Stephen Reidy believes changes are needed to ensure New Zealand gains the benefits the scheme is designed to provide.

People coming under the scheme are required only to be in New Zealand two or three months of every year to keep their visas, and some have bought homes here but have kept businesses operating in Hong Kong, he said.

"We think these people who say they've got business expertise and capital should be required to show some commitment to New Zealand if their choice is to settle here."

Prime Minister David Lange called in February for a report on how many jobs had been created for New Zealanders under the business immigration scheme.

Immigration Minister Stan Rodger has said he considers the scheme successful and was not aware of any abuse of it, although the review would determine that.

Current debate on immigration to New Zealand centres on the desirability of increasing the country's three million population by accepting more people.

The top tier group—which includes manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and tourist industry concerns—held a conference in Wellington last month to promote its view that the government should relax its immigration policies to help counter the country's economic woes by increasing the population.

They argued that skilled immigrants would stimulate the economy by raising demand for locally produced goods and services, especially housing, thus creating more jobs and real economic growth.

Neither Mr Rodger nor Finance Minister David Caygill accepted their arguments, both saying the government had no plans to alter its immigration policies in the near future.

Mr. Rodger said a quick liberalisation of immigration laws was not the answer to New Zealand's economic problems, which include high unemployment.

"Migration is often seen as a simple way of priming the economy and of filling empty spaces," he said.

"I regard this as an over-simplistic and narrow approach to such a complex issue."

Mr. Caygill said there was little doubt that in the long-term immigration stimulated economic growth, but increasing immigration was "not the right move in the current context." The conservative national party opposition favours increased immigration.

"One of the time-honoured arguments that restricts skilled immigrants from entering New Zealand is that it will cost Kiwis jobs," the party's immigration spokesman Bill Birch said.

"But that is nonsense. A quick overview of the current unemployment statistics provides overwhelming proof that a majority of the unemployed lack the skills for the job environment today."

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